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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1858.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION.

MUCH has lately been said and written on the subject of what is called Middle-class Education, its errors and its deficiencies. The discussion has arisen in consequence of the recent examinations, by authority of the University of Oxford, of the pupils of sundry commercial and proprietary schools who voluntarily submitted themselves to the ordeal. The test was a severe one; and the advantages to be derived from success reflected from the pupil to the school in which he had studied, and were perhaps of more value to the schoolmaster than to the student. The University of Oxford had so often been reproached with lagging behind the age, that the result of these examinations, showing, as it did, the woful ignorance of the youth of a class who had oftenest accused the University of its deficiencies, was hailed in Oxford, and in the great endowed schools which feed it, with a feeling of complacency, if not of more positive satisfaction. The late Rev. Sydney Smith, in correcting a printer's erratum in a letter to Sir Robert Peel, took the blame of the error upon his own handwriting, for which he in turn blamed the University of Oxford, which had taught him much Latin and Greek to very

little purpose, but which had neglected to teach him how to work the simplest sums in elementary arithmetic, how to write legibly, and how to spell the English language. Long before and after the time at which the reverend humorist levelled his playful but not harmless satire against Oxford, it was a common complaint that University education did not fit the youth of England for the work that England had to do. "Who is that remarkably stupid man?" said Jones to Smith at a dinner party, looking significantly to an awkward and taciturn person at the other end of the table. "That?" replied Smith; "oh, that is the celebrated Mr. A. He was Senior Wrangler at Cambridge this year." "Ah, that accounts for it," said Jones. Such was the kind of joke that circulated at the expense of the Universities; and ultimately the impression became as strong as it was general, that both Oxford and Cambridge were in arrear with the intelligence of the time; that they had fallen asleep in the middle ages, and had never since been thoroughly awakened to their own duties and responsibilities, or to the wants of the world.

Oxford and Cambridge have outlived alike the jest and the imputation, and Oxford may take credit to herself for having to a

great extent turned the tables upon her detractors. Yet, after all, what is Oxford or the country likely to gain by the result of the recent examinations? Are we to believe that the education of the middle classes is inferior and insufficient because so many young men from the proprietary and other schools have proved themselves unable to answer the simplest elementary questions, or even to spell? The middle classes is a wide phrase. If those classes did not to a very large extent support Oxford and Cambridge, those Universities would be deprived of more than one-half, or two-thirds, of their students. The barrister, the physician, or the merchant, receiving £2000 or £3000 per annum, ranks among the middle classes, and so does the shopkeeper or the tradesman clearing his £200 or £250 per annum; yet the education of the sons of these persons may be, and is, very different. The merchant, the physician, or the barrister sends his son to the University, while the tradesman is compelled by his poverty to send his son to the nearest "academy" or grammar school. To say, therefore, that middle-class education is defective in this country is to say that it is defective in Oxford and Cambridge quite as much as in the commoner schools; and those who argue upon such suppositions argue about words and phrases of



INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON AT GRANTHAM.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 315.

which they have not previously defined the meaning. Even the word "education" itself needs to be defined. No man can be truly educated at Oxford or Cambridge, or at any university or school in the world. Education begins at the moment of birth, and ends only with our lives. He who at any time thinks or says that his education is complete is a fool. When a man ceases to learn he ceases to be of any use to himself or his fellows, and speedily becomes either a bigot or an idiot. What is commonly called education and school education should more properly be called teaching. Reading, writing, and arithmetic, which are taught in all our schools (the Sunday schools excepted), are but the implements given to our youth by which they may educate themselves. And this is what the best of our youths do after they have left school and college; and no one who has attained eminence and distinction, and who has made himself illustrious by his learning or his genius, owes half so much to his teacher as he owes to himself. Many of the senior wranglers at Cambridge have taken no more brilliant share in the business of the world than that which falls to the lot of drowsy country parsons, or barristers without briefs. Many who have carried away the highest honours at Oxford have become drones or pedants if they were slow, and foxhunters if they were fast; and many of the boys from the commercial schools who but the other day received the coveted degree of A.A. from Oxford may hereafter, for want of knowing how to educate themselves in the great battle and conflict of life, turn out inferior to their schoolfellows who were ignominiously plucked by the Examiners of the University. We do not undervalue teaching; on the contrary, we think it of the very highest importance; but we think it a mistake that leads to many evil consequences when teachers consider teaching to be sufficient, and when parents and scholars refuse to recognise the fact that the most valuable education commonly begins where teaching ends, and that both schools and colleges are but initiatory establishments. They may be the plough and the harrow, but they are neither the seed nor the harvest. The seed is scattered over the whole lifetime of the individual, and the harvest must depend on the blessing of heaven and his skilful use of the tools which the first teachers provided.

But if the schools of what are called the middle classes—by which we suppose are meant the lower and poorer stratum of the middle classes—be so inferior as the examiners of the University of Oxford assert, some more valuable and tangible results might be made to flow from the fact than the mere vindication of the superiority of the Universities. We are doubtless a very free people; and we have a very proper and natural dislike of interference with private enterprise. But we may well ask ourselves the question whether schools of every kind ought to be considered in the light of private enterprises? Whether the schoolmaster and the schoolmistress be not public functionaries who owe some duty to the State as well as to their own pockets? And whether some regulation of their business on the part of the State would be any real encroachment upon the liberty which we all so highly prize? A druggist must not dispense drugs until he have undergone an examination to prove his competency for the duty. A man may not become a physician, or a barrister, until he have proved to the satisfaction of a properly-constituted tribunal of experts that he is fit to perform the duties of those professions. But, when a man or a woman chooses to set up a school, he or she is called upon for no proof of moral fitness or intellectual competency any more than if they were setting up as cheesemongers. A disconsolate widow who is above dressmaking or serving behind a counter will not be above keeping a seminary for young ladies; and a broken-down shoemaker or bankrupt tallow-melter will often, when all other resources fail him, establish a commercial academy. And no one would object to their doing so if, as a necessary preliminary, they had to procure a licence and a diploma as a proof both of their moral and scholastic fitness for the performance of functions that, in a properly-constituted society, rank next in importance to the teachings of the fireside and the pulpit. If the "middle-class examinations" prove anything, they prove that a reform is needed in this particular, in the interest alike of the able and conscientious teacher, of the pupil, of the parent, and of the State. The souls of our children are surely as well worthy of our care as their bodies? And, if we subject the druggist, the surgeon, and the physician to control and examination, why should the schoolmaster and the schoolmistress escape without either?

THE RECENT VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO LEEDS.—Lady Fairbairn, the Mayoress of Leeds, has just had the honour of receiving from her Majesty a beautiful bracelet set with diamonds and turquoises, accompanied by a letter, expressive of her Majesty's gratification for the attention the Royal family received during their visit to Woodley House, the residence of Sir Peter Fairbairn, the Mayor of Leeds, and also for the admirable arrangements so successfully carried out in the town of Leeds during her Majesty's visit. We have great pleasure in giving insertion to the following correction of an erroneous statement made in this Journal last week relative to the dessert service for the use of her Majesty during her recent visit to Leeds:—"Sir, Having had the honour of manufacturing the very beautiful dessert service for Sir Peter Fairbairn, of Leeds, for the Queen's special use during her Majesty's visit to Woodley House, I was much surprised at seeing in your Paper of last week that Mr. Daniel was named the maker. I must ask you to do me the justice of allowing me, through the same medium, to contradict this assertion. I am not in the habit of advertising my wares, but this particular service was of so very beautiful and novel a character, that I cannot allow any mistake to exist as to its manufacturer. It was not of porcelain, but of the purest crystal glass, and consisted of ten dishes on pedestals, two water ewers, four goblets, and other articles, all engraved in the very finest style of the art, with Raphaellesque ornamental designs. Each dish stands on a richly-gilt plateau, fitted with silvered plate-glass. As I have been for the last ten years unremittently in my endeavours to elevate the art of engraving on glass, and which when I commenced was at a very low ebb in comparison to the amount of perfection my workmen have now attained, and as I consider this dessert service one of the best efforts of my most skilled assistants, I am very unwilling to allow that fame, which is my greatest recompense, to be appropriated by another.—JOS. DONSON (late Brumby), 19, St. James's-street, London."—We have received from Messrs. Galt and Co., of Brigsteed, Leeds, the following communication on the same subject:—"As you have fallen into an error in attributing to Messrs. Daniel, of Bond-street, the Stoves vases and ceramic ornaments in the reception-rooms for her Majesty at our Townhall, perhaps you will oblige us with the contradiction in your next Number, as the statement is calculated to do injury, not to ourselves alone, but Mr. Alderman Copeland, of London, and Messrs. Kerr and Binn, of Worcester, who were the manufacturers."

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FIRST STAG.—The Prince of Wales killed a fine stag in the forest of Balmoral on Tuesday week. The deer was brought home in the evening, when the Queen surveyed it, congratulating the Prince on the success of his rifle. A party of eight gillies with torches then danced a reel in honour of the occasion and in presence of the Royal household; after which the health of the Prince was toasted by the company.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Prince Napoleon left Paris on Sunday at noon by a special train for Warsaw, where he is to meet the Emperor Alexander. The Prince is attended by Colonel de Franconière, his first Aide-de-Camp, and several other officers of the household.

It is rumoured that the bull has arrived in Paris for the erection of the Bishoepric of Rennes into an Archbishoepric.

"It appears," says the *Sicde*, "that the works undertaken at Cherbourg and Brest are not the only ones which have been decided on by the French Government, and that others are to be executed simultaneously in all the other Atlantic ports. Plans have been drawn out, and credits fixed, for putting all of them in a respectable state of defence."

M. Rouland, the French Minister of Instruction, has ordered the publication, on a grand scale, of two national works—one is a "Carte des Gaules," the other a "Dictionnaire Geographique." The map will form a sort of topographical history of France from the conquest of Julius Caesar to the end of the Roman dominion. The dictionary will form a complete history of the eighty-six departments of France, from the earliest times, and will contain ample details in archaeology, topography, and statistics.

On Wednesday week the Wallachian Prince Ghika, who has been staying at Paris lately, was thrown out of his phaeton at the Rond Point, in the Champs Elysees, and fell upon his head. He was carried into an apothecary's shop and promptly attended to, but he died almost immediately. His funeral took place on Saturday last with great pomp. The religious ceremony was performed at the residence of the deceased, after which the body was placed in an elegantly-ornamented hearse and conveyed along the Boulevards to the cemetery of Pere le Chaise. A long train of mourning coaches followed.

"The Camp of Chalons," says the *Moniteur de la Meurthe*, "will be raised on the 15th inst. The division of cavalry at Lunéville is to proceed there at the commencement of this month to take part in the manoeuvres, but will only remain a few days."

On Friday week a dreadful accident occurred in the dockyard at Toulon. The boiler of the corvette *Roland*, which was being tried, burst with a terrific noise, and wounded at least thirty-five persons. Nine have already died. Among the dead are Captain Ducis, of the *Roland*, and the chief engineer. The captain, who was greatly beloved, is universally regretted by the population of Toulon. The chief engineer of the arsenal is likewise severely scalded, and serious apprehensions are entertained for his life. The accident has cast a gloom over the town.

SPAIN.

Queen Isabella returned to Madrid on the 21st ult.; and, according to the official journals, the reception of her Majesty was very encouraging. A private letter from Madrid, however, gives a different version of the Queen's entry:—"In this, her capital," it states, "she was delayed by no triumphal arches—either of wood, pasteboard, or canvas, nor yet of ivy and flowers—of which she had seen so much during her tour in the north. No cries were heard; no 'Vivas' burst forth; no handkerchiefs waved from windows and balconies: the cortege resembled a funeral procession more than a triumphal entry."

The *Madrid Gazette* contains the long-wished-for declaration of the policy to be brought forward by Marshal O'Donnell and his colleagues. Having stated the reasons for the dissolution of the Chambers, the circular directs the Governors to inform the electors that the Cabinet thinks it expedient to govern the country conformably to the Constitution of 1845, being convinced that the country would rather avail herself of the advantages resulting from strict observance of it than increase the instability of Spanish fundamental laws by proposing modifications in them. The document then enumerates the various laws and administrative reforms the Government propose to carry out.

The elections absorb almost entirely the attention of the public, and active preparations are now making by all parties. A Royal decree fixes the elections for the 31st inst.

The state of siege has been raised in Catalonia and Malaga, but it is maintained in Aragon and Jaca.

The Government has granted £2000 for an exposition of the fine arts.

BELGIUM.

The King of the Belgians returned to the palace of Laeken on Friday last from his excursion in Germany, having on his way home paid a visit to the King of Wurtemberg. On Saturday his Majesty presided at the fête of the pupils of the different schools. The scholars amounted to 10,000. The King and Royal family were most enthusiastically received.

The national fêtes at Brussels were brought to a conclusion on the 26th ult., being the fourth day of the rejoicings. At nine o'clock in the evening there was a grand fête at the Botanical Gardens, succeeded at ten o'clock by a magnificent display of fireworks.

The Literary and Artistic Congress commenced its sitting at Brussels on Monday. At the meeting on Tuesday a speech was delivered by M. Charles Rogier, Minister of the Interior, and the reports of the various sections were discussed. In the evening M. Rogier gave a brilliant soirée to the members of the Congress, at the hotel of the Minister of the Interior. There were present also the colleagues of M. Rogier in the Ministry, senators, and other representatives, presidents of various Belgian societies, and other notabilities.

PRUSSIA.

The *New Prussian Gazette* announces that the King will make a journey into the Tyrol, perhaps into Italy, in the course of October.

M. de Manteuffel, who left on Friday week for Warsaw, carries with him the signature of the King relative to the definite regulation of the question of Regency.

The Chambers will be convoked for the 19th of October. The decree of convocation will be published on Tuesday next.

RUSSIA.

The Empress of Russia and her daughter, the Grand Duchess Mary, arrived at St. Petersburg, in the evening of the 15th from Moscow.

The Emperor Alexander left Moscow on the 10th for Smolensk. His Imperial Majesty was expected to reach Warsaw by the 23rd.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the Grand Duke Constantine is about to make an excursion in the Mediterranean, in command of a portion of the Russian fleet.

UNITED STATES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.

There is some grumbling among naval officers here that the *Niagara*, now in the zenith of her telegraphic glory, should be made to perform what they call the "dirty work" of taking back to Africa the unhappy negroes captured in the slave *Echo*. But in the cause of humanity the laurels of the *Niagara* will not be soiled nor her prestige lost. The Colonization Society will take charge of these negroes on their return to Africa; and possibly their involuntary trip to the United States may, in the end, prove a blessing to themselves and to their race; while the prompt punishment of their captors will do more to prevent slave importations than all the "British outrages" that have ever been committed under the name of "right of search." But what will be done with the owners, officers, and crew of the *Echo*? We shall see.

We are having the finest possible weather for the ripening of the Indian corn. The harvest will be abundant. Business of all descriptions is rapidly reviving. New York city is overflowing with strangers. All the leading hotels are "colonizing" their superfluity of guests. Colonel Stevens, of Boston, who already has charge of five or six first-class hotels, has taken the new and magnificent hotel in Madison-square, and will have it ready for opening in the course of the autumn. It is the proprietor's ambition to make it the hotel of the world. Mr. G. W. Pearson, for many years the principal "officer" of the Revere House, Boston, will probably have charge of the International, in London, if that grand enterprise is ever completed.

The cable has been silent since the 1st inst. Have some of the electric doctors with their rival instruments paralysed the wires?

The grand opera, conducted by Max Maretzek, with his new artists (Madame Gassier and Signor Steffani), is having a brilliant success at the Academy. Brignoli is engaged for eight months to Strakosch, at 1500 dollars a month. Madame Gazziniga, the best artiste in America, talks of returning to Europe next week. Even the coming of the petite and pretty Pocolomini does not reconcile me to the loss of the glorious Gazzaniga, whose genius and sympathies are quite electrical.

I have but a word for politics. The State Republican Convention yesterday nominated the Hon. E. D. Morgan, a respectable merchant of this city, as their candidate for Governor, and he stands a pretty good chance of being elected. There was an attempt to "fuse" the Republican and the American parties, but it ended in smoke. The Democrats feared this amalgamation, and are in high hopes to-day of nominating a man next week who will carry the State. But the Administration Kansas policy is a heavy drug in the North.—H. F.

A Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* says:—"The revenue is so much improving that the Treasury department does not anticipate the necessity of asking for any more loans."

Information has been received by the Government that Mr. Reed, United States Minister in China, had made a liberal treaty with the Celestial Empire, similar to that made by France and England. The United States are to have a Minister at Peking.

Judge Bowlin, of St. Louis, formerly Minister of New Granada, has accepted the appointment of United States Minister to Paraguay. There is nothing new on the quarantine question. The advanced guard of the Governor's army arrived on the 10th ult., and were well received by the rioters, marching to their camping ground amid the cheers of the insurrectionists.

Partial returns of the State election in Maine indicate the reelection of Governor Morrill, and that the Republicans had elected five out of the six Congress men.

Sir William Gore Ouseley's mission to Central America is in part to negotiate a treaty with Nicaragua.

The Indian difficulties in Oregon caused much alarm. A force of 900 United States troops, under command of Colonel George Wright, 9th Infantry, was en route for the seat of war, determined to severely chastise the savages for their attack upon Colonel Steptoe's command. The Indians were preparing for the conflict and a bloody war or a speedy submission of the red skins was anticipated.

General Harney was to sail for the Pacific on the 26th ult. with a force of about 3000 men.

One week's later news from Salt Lake city had been received. The dates are to the 14th of August. There is little of importance from that quarter. The Indians were somewhat troublesome, and the murder of several Mormons was reported. On the arrival of the Judges in the territory the trials of the Mormon leaders indicted for treason would be commenced. It will probably be merely an investigation, as the President's proclamation, pardoning the rebels upon their submission, will be honourably carried out.

A terrible accident occurred on the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad on the night of the 10th ult. While the train was crossing a bridge, seventeen miles west of Steubenville, a car and the rear engine jumped from the track, causing the bridge to give way. The baggage and first passenger cars went down, but the others remained on the bridge. One person was fatally injured, and about twenty others were more or less hurt.

MEXICO.—Affairs are becoming worse in Mexico. In consequence of the anarchy which prevails there, M. Leon Favre, the French Consul at Tampico, has written to the French naval commander in the Gulf of Mexico to claim protection for the French in that place.

CANDIA.—A letter from Candia, dated 15th inst., describes the country to be in a disturbed state. The new Governor has not been able to carry out the instructions he received at Constantinople. He endeavoured to arrest some of the chiefs in the late disturbances, but his agents were forced to desist in consequence of the resistance they experienced. Armed Turks have been traversing the capital, vociferating "Death to the Christians." Some of them were arrested, but were immediately released, so great is Mussulman influence.

MADME IDA FRIEIFFER has arrived at Vienna in a very delicate state of health. She intends henceforward to live a very retired life with her brother, who resides at Neustadt.

THE PRINCESS MATHILDE has arrived at Venice from Milan, under the name of the Countess de St. Gratien.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The *Vancouver Island Gazette* of the 14th of August publishes the following, in very conspicuous type, under the heading "Glorious Intelligence":—"By the arrival last night of the steamer *Surprise*, at eleven o'clock, from Fort Hope, we have received the most important, reliable, and cheering intelligence which it has yet been our good fortune to communicate to our readers from our gold mines in New Caledonia (British Columbia). The following are a few brief facts, which is all we can now dispatch in our Supplement for the P.M. steamer *Panama*, leaving this morning:—Mr. Kent, passenger by steamer *Surprise*, states that the river has fallen two feet and a half at Fort Hope, and four feet and a half at Fort Yale; that 10,000 miners are at work, and with good prospects, and all miners below Fort Hope are doing well. The water is low and still falling; it is now so low that the steamer *Surprise* cannot return up the river. 60 lb. of gold, now in the hands of Wells, Fargo, and Co.'s express, has been brought down to Victoria. Henry Apple, of Nevada, was drowned at Fort Hope by the upsetting of a boat. Six men have taken out 600 dollars in six hours at Fort Hope by using a rocker only, and 3000 miners are there at work. All doing well at Fort Yale."

THE GERMAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS is now holding its thirty-seventh session at Karlsruhe. There are 1100 German, Russian, and Swedish members present; Italy is represented by four, and France by twelve. The Grand Duke of Baden was present at its first sitting, and in the evening a tragedy of Sophocles was performed by his order at the theatre for the amusement of the congress. On the following evening he gave a grand soirée, and the park was brilliantly illuminated with coloured lamps and Bengal lights. At half-past eight there was a grand supper, at which 900 of the members were present.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS ON THE CONTINENT.—The second general conference of Young Men's Christian Associations was held at Geneva at the end of last month. A large number of delegates assembled, and the conference exhibited an advance in every respect on the previous one, held three years ago in Paris, pleasant as were the recollections of that gathering. The cantons of Vaud and Neuchâtel sent large numbers of their youth; France was well represented; delegates arrived from Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Piedmont; and England, Scotland, and Ireland were each represented; while young men were present even from Southern Italy, Sweden, America, and Australia. The actual number of strangers who attended the conference was 145. Each meeting was opened with short devotional exercises. Addresses were then delivered on different subjects, and discussions engaged in. The proceedings extended over nearly a week. Early on the last morning the young men assembled in front of the cathedral, to the number of about two hundred, and in irregular groups wended their way to the foot of the Saleve, then commenced the laborious ascent of the Pas de l'Echelle, to the chateau which has recently been constructed in the valley between the two heads of the mountain. After a few short speeches, several votes of thanks were proposed and warmly responded to, and the delegates from London gave a formal invitation to the members present to meet again in conference in 1891, in the British metropolis. The farewell meeting took place during the afternoon of the same day, when the Christian young men partook together of the Lord's Supper.

NEW VERSE TO "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."—During the rejoicings in New York that followed the laying of the Atlantic cable an incident occurred which pleasingly shows the good feeling and admiration entertained towards the Old Country by our Transatlantic cousins. After the National Anthem had been sung, the company rapturously joined in "God Save the Queen" with the following additional verse, written for the occasion by Dr. Chapin:—

God keep us all in peace,
Let truth and love increase,
Both realms between;
Long may the Iron Band
Stretch forth from strand to strand!
God bless our father land!
God save the Queen!

The Scottish North-Eastern Company have commenced placing on their engine-tenders, &c., an apparatus which establishes communication between the guard and the engine-driver. To a bell fixed to the tender is attached a line which reaches to the guard's van, and the latter official has only to turn a wheel in order to strike the bell, which is a signal for the driver to stop the engine.

INDIA.

The following message was received at the East India House on Tuesday:—

To J. D. DICKINSON, Esq.

SUPPLEMENT TO MR. SECRETARY EDMONSTONE'S MESSAGE,
DATED AUGUST 28, 1858.

OUDE.

On the 26th of August Sir Hope Grant sent a force across the Goomtee at Sultanpore, and occupied three villages in his front.

Benares Division.—Captain M'Mullen, with his Sikhs, fell in with rebels at a village near Ranteen Ghazee, Poken district, on the 23rd of August, and drove them out, killing and wounding sixty.

Allahabad Division.—Captain Dennehy, with a detachment of regulars and a party of military police, came up with Wunjab Singh, of Rewa, at Bearroh, on the 28th of August, and killed about 200 of his men.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The Gwalior rebels, after their defeat on the 14th of August, fled in a south-easterly direction, giving out it was their intention to enter the Bombay Presidency via Mundisore. However, on finding this line of retreat was menaced by the force from Neemuch, under Colonel Franks, they turned north towards Bheelwarra.

On the 28th of August reached Jalpa Patteen, which they surrounded. After some days' fighting with the Rana's troops they obtained possession of the town, which they have plundered. The Rana fled, and is now in Colonel Lockhart's camp at Soonsneen. Soonsneen is fifty-five miles north of Oojain.

A column under Colonel Hope left Indore on the 3rd inst., to support the one which had been previously dispatched under the command of Colonel Lockhart, her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders.

The rebels are in full possession of Patteen, repairing defences and throwing up breastworks on the roads approaching.

Adil Mohamed has moved from Jerouge, and taken possession of Poorassa. The movement threatens Bhalsa, and towards Goojerat.

A small force from Ahmedabad attacked and dispersed a body of Munkranes and Bheels at Mundelti on the 22nd of August. The rest of the Bombay Presidency is quiet.

D. L. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 7, 1858.

P.S. The following message, dated Kurrachee, September 4, has just been received:—

Major Hamilton writes from Moortas (?) that at noon on the 31st ult. the 69th and 62nd Native Infantry and the Native Artillery, all disarmed, broke out, and tried to seize the guns and arms of the Fusiliers. They were repulsed, great numbers slain, and the rest driven from the cantonment to jungles towards the river. Our loss was four men of the Royal Artillery, and, I regret to say, Captain Mules, of the Fusiliers.

Major Hamilton heard of the intended outbreak in time to warn the military authorities. He had, with the Police Battalion, already arrested ninety of the fugitives.

D. L. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 7.

Received at Malta, Sept. 28, eight morning.

V. MONTANARO.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—A Common Hall was held on Wednesday at Guildhall, when David William Wiro, Esq., Alderman of Walbrook Ward, was elected Lord Mayor for the city of London for the year ensuing. The Lord Mayor elect, who was received with repeated cheers, thanked the Livery for the honour they had done him in electing him to the high and important office of chief magistrate and Lord Mayor of the city of London, and he could assure them, if God gave him life and strength, he would endeavour so to discharge the duties of his office that he should at its termination receive their approbation. He could assure the Livery that he would do all in his power to prevent any encroachment upon their ancient privileges, so far as it was consistent with progress. He was always a friend and advocate of progress and reform, and would so continue, but he had always been, from earliest boyhood upward, taught to revere the ancient privileges of the City, and would continue to do so. His Lordship elect then at some length dilated upon the question of education, and various other topics, and was responded to with loud cheers.

THE NEW SHERIFFS OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.—On Tuesday morning Mr. Alderman Hale and Mr. Condor, Deputy of Walbrook Ward, who have been elected to discharge the responsible duties of Sheriffs of London and Sheriff of Middlesex, inaugurated their new semi-civic reign by a "breakfast" at Tallowchandlers' Hall. Congratulatory and complimentary addresses having been delivered, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen proceeded to Guildhall, where the oaths were administered first to the senior Sheriff (Alderman Hale), and then to Mr. Condor, the junior Sheriff. Both these gentlemen are Sheriffs for London, and the two of them in their corporate capacity (as the two single gentlemen rolled into one) are "the Sheriff for Middlesex." Mr. Thomas Jones, of King's Arms yard, and Mr. Timothy Surr, the senior and junior Under Sheriffs respectively, were admitted to a subscription of the usual oaths. The proceedings were of little more than a formal nature, and at their conclusion the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, with the officials, retired to their Council Chamber, where the new Sheriffs were inducted to their seats. On Thursday morning the newly-appointed Sheriffs were entertained at a breakfast at Tallowchandlers' Hall, of which Alderman Hale, the senior Sheriff, is a member. In the afternoon the Sheriffs were presented in due form in the Court of Exchequer, and received her Majesty's assent to their appointment, entering into the usual legal responsibilities connected with their office. And in the evening they gave a grand banquet at Tallowchandlers' Hall to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation officers, the Sheriffs' companies, and friends, and so terminated the inaugural proceedings of the Sheriffs of London and Sheriff of Middlesex for 1858-9.

DINNER AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Wednesday the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained at dinner the Lord Mayor elect, the Mayor of Melbourne, the Aldermen and their ladies, the Sheriffs, several members of the House of Commons, Masters of the City Companies, members of the Court of Common Council, and private friends. Covers were laid in the Egyptian Hall for 120. The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards was in attendance, and performed during the reception and the dinner.

BANQUET AT FISHMONGERS' HALL.—On Wednesday night the usual Michaelmas banquet took place in the Hall of the Fishmongers' Company at London-bridge. Invitations had been sent to the members of the new Council for India; and the presence of several members of that body, including Lord Stanley, the President, Lieut.-Colonel Sir H. Rawlinson, K.C.B., Sir H. Montgomery, Captain Eastwick, Mr. R. Mangles, M.P., and Mr. A. Arbuthnot, gave unusual éclat to the assembly. Interesting speeches were delivered by Lord Stanley, Sir H. Rawlinson, and Count Montebello; and a selection of vocal music was performed during the evening by a choir.

CONSECRATION OF TWO BISHOPS.—The two new Bishops of Nelson and Wellington, the Rev. E. Hobhouse, of Merton College, Oxford, and the Ven. Archdeacon Abraham, formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, were consecrated on Wednesday morning at Lambeth Church. Prayers were read by the Rev. C. L. Alexander, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Oxford. The Bishops-nominate were presented to the Archbishop by the Bishops of London and Lichfield, who, with the Bishop of Oxford, had taken part in the previous service.

NEW CHURCH DISTRICT IN SPITALFIELDS.—The Ecclesiastical Commissioners having recommended the erection of a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Christ Church, Spitalfields, to be called "the District of St. Stephen, Spitalfields," an Order in Council has been issued ratifying the same, and directing that the recommendation of the commissioners shall be held effectual in law.

AT THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM last week the visitors were—on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 4150; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 5532; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 619; one students' evening (Wednesday), 96; total, 10,397.—The firm stone statues by Gabriel Gibber, called "Raving and Melancholy Madness," are now to be seen at the South Kensington Museum. They have recently been deposited there by the authorities of Bethlehem Hospital.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mlle. PICCOLOMINI'S FAREWELL CONCERT. Crowds were attracted to the Crystal Palace on Tuesday by the announcement of Piccolomini's last appearance previous to her departure for America. There was no novelty of any kind, the pieces consisting of selections from the repertoire of Her Majesty's Theatre. The entrance of Piccolomini was hailed with loud and prolonged applause, which was renewed on each reappearance. She was in excellent voice, and sang with all that arch good-humour and genial spirit which, perhaps more than her mere vocalisation, have rendered her such a universal favourite. Signor Giuglini was also very warmly received. He, like Piccolomini, is about to leave us; his destination, however, being Madrid. There were various encores during the evening. The concert, which began at three o'clock, terminated soon after five.

THE WESTMINSTER BELLS.—The third quarter bell for the Westminster clock, which it will be remembered, was required by the referees to be recast, has been delivered by Messrs. Warner, and the whole peal approved by the referees. It is gratifying to be able to announce the successful ascent of one of the four quarter-bells, and it is hoped that the others and the large one will follow within a fortnight. The whole of the vast arrangements have been made under the entire direction of Mr. Quarra, the able clerk of the works to the Palace. [We shall engrave in a future number the process of hoisting these bells to their chamber in the Clock-tower.]

THE TEMPLE CHURCH will be opened on Sunday (to-morrow) for Divine Service, after having been closed for two months. The organ, which is pronounced to be among the finest in Europe, has recently been thoroughly repaired, and supplied with the latest improvements. From a brief preface to the Temple Anthem Book we learn some highly interesting particulars respecting the Temple organ. In the year 1631 there was a famous contest between Smith, usually called "Father" Smith, and Harris, for the honour of supplying an organ to the Temple Church. The great composer, Blow, and his greater pupil, Purcell, performed on appointed days on that erected in the church, by Father Smith, and displayed its excellence, whilst Harris employed Baptist Draghi, organist to Queen Catharine, to "touch his organ." This competition, after lasting with violence for almost a year, was terminated by submitting it to—Chief Justice Jeffries! His choice of Father Smith's organ has been justified by the great renown of the instrument, even to this day. The tone of the instrument is pre-eminently characterised by sweetness and richness, and was greatly admired by Mendelssohn, who performed on it several times without those who heard him being aware of the master hand that was eliciting its harmonies.

MR. PETER, the prosecutor in the alleged picture frauds case, was stated, on its being again called on on Friday week, to be still unable to attend the court. He was "labouring under the impression that he sees devils on the wall." The case was therefore again adjourned.

LAUNCH OF A FLOATING "DERRICK."—A very novel and huge kind of vessel, with a breadth of beam larger than even that of the *Great Eastern*, was launched last Saturday afternoon at the Thames Iron Ship-building Works at Blackwall. She is the first vessel, or rather "Patent Floating Derrick," which has been constructed in this country, for the purpose of carrying out Bishop's patent for raising wrecks, &c. In the United States upwards of 400 sunken and stranded vessels—among them the *Ericsson* steam-vessel, 2200 tons, sunk off New Jersey, with her caloric steam machinery on board—have been raised by this principle of Derrick; and it was its great success in America, and the want of adequate means for the recovery of a large amount of property annually lost on the coast of the United Kingdom, that suggested its introduction in this country. The hull is a kind of diamond shape, with a large slice off the side points. She is entirely constructed of iron, as also her mast or booms. She is flat bottomed, and a bulkhead runs fore and aft through her whole length, so that when she is in operation raising a sunken vessel one half of her will be so gradually filled with water as to counterbalance the weight hanging to her boom on the other side. Her hull is braced with iron beams of great strength, and her boom is supported by iron legs. The tonnage of the vessel is 5000 tons; her length over all is 257 feet; breadth, 90 feet (some eight feet more than the *Great Eastern*); depth, 14 feet.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 839 boys and 818 girls—in all, 1657 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1531.—The deaths in London, which had been above 1100 weekly in August, and above 1000 in the first three weeks of September, declined last week to 955. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1252; but when the deaths from cholera in two epidemics within the series are withdrawn from the calculation, it will be found that the rate of mortality that prevailed in the period now specified would produce about 1100 deaths in the present increased population; and it appears from the present return that the deaths of last week were less than that number by 150.

PROPOSED PARK FOR FINSBURY.—(To the Editor.)—May I venture to call attention through your columns to the circumstance of the erection of buildings in the Green-lanes, Stoke Newington, on ground forming part of the proposed park for Finsbury, which seems to indicate that we are again to be disappointed, though the park was recognised in the recent report of the Metropolitan Board of Works as part of their plan of immediate operations, the cost being stated, I believe, at £250,000, which will soon be doubled or trebled if houses have to be bought in addition to land.—M.

MOOR PARK.

THIS charming retreat, famous as the residence of Sir William Temple, and associated through him with an illustrious list of celebrities, lies in a richly-wooded valley close to the ruins of the old Cistercian Abbey of Waverley, within two or three miles of the town of Farnham, in Surrey. It was originally called Compton Hall, subsequently Moor Hall, and finally Moor Park. The estate, including moors, woods, and meadow-land, embraces about 460 acres, of which sixty are occupied by plantations and gardens immediately surrounding the house. The only alteration which appears to have been made in the estate from the earliest period consists in the modernisation of the pleasure-grounds; in all other respects it remains as it was in the sixteenth century, except that time has greatly increased the growth of the forest timber, which clasps the park on all sides.

The first recorded possessor of Compton Hall was Sir Thomas Clarke, who died on the 18th March, 1633, leaving the property to his son and heir, John, who was born in 1625. From the family of that gentleman it was purchased by Sir William Temple, when he retired from the cares of an active public career, in 1636. Sir William was the son of Sir John Temple, Master of the Rolls in Ireland. He was born in London, in 1628, and educated at Cambridge. The incidents of his life are so intimately interwoven with the history of the period that it will be sufficient to indicate the chief points. Having completed the grand tour, he returned to England in 1654, and married Dorothy, the daughter of Sir Peter Osborne. After the Restoration he entered the Irish Parliament: in 1665, and subsequent years, he was engaged in diplomatic missions; and, returning to England towards the close of the reign of Charles II., he ultimately withdrew to Moor Park, where he died at the end of 1700. His heart, agreeably to the instructions in his will, was buried in a silver box under a sun-dial, which still stands in the grounds within a few yards of the house. Sir William Temple had a son, John, who married a French Protestant lady, and who died by his own act during Sir William's lifetime, leaving two daughters, Dorothy and Elizabeth. Sir William bequeathed the bulk of his property to these ladies, on condition that they did not marry Frenchmen. Dorothy married Nicholas Bacon, Esq., of Shrubland, in Suffolk; and Elizabeth married her cousin, John Temple, Esq. Elizabeth became possessor of Moor Park, and, surviving her husband, and having no children of her own, she left the estates to her nephew, Basil Bacon, Esq. This gentleman took down part of the old house, and made a new south front, facing the sun-dial. After this time the house and grounds were suffered to fall into decay; but about 1796 they were restored and improved by Mr. Tenison, a London merchant, who took Moor Park on a lease. He levelled the old terraces, drained the swamps between the river and the canal, which in the Dutch taste formed, and still continues to form, one of the ornaments of the grounds, and planted numerous fruit-trees, shrubs, and plantations about the lawn and gardens. Mr. Basil Bacon having devised his property to his youngest brother, in tail remainder to several persons named in his will, Moor Park descended to Charles Williams, Esq., an officer in the army, who, under the conditions of the will, took the name of Bacon. The ownership of the estate remains in his family up to the present time.

Amongst the prominent objects of interest at Moor Park is the cottage where Swift used to sleep when he resided here with Sir William Temple. It is on the roadside, at the extremity of the park, with a little garden before it, and bears an inscription over the door suitable to its one great literary memory; the said inscription struggling for notice with an announcement in the window which informs the thirsty passer-by that he may procure lemonade or ginger-beer within. It was in this place Swift first saw Stella,

the daughter of Sir William Temple's steward, John-on. Another sight not to be overlooked is a cavern in the sand-rock on the path through the wood that leads to Swift's cottage. It is commonly called Mother Ludlow's Hole, from a tradition which assigns it as the residence of a witch of that name; but it was anciently called Lud Well, from a spring of pure water which rises here, and discharges its refreshing stream at the base of the natural grotto. The Cistercian monks residing at Waverley on the opposite side of the river drew their supplies of fresh water from this spring, by means of underground pipes communicating from the well to the abbey. By them the spring was called St. Mary's Well.

Moor Park has frequently received the honour of Royal visits. Charles II., James II., and William III. repeatedly visited Temple here; and two months have scarcely elapsed since its romantic glades and noble terrace were trodden by Queen Victoria.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

THE weather is variable and uncertain, and though a day of summer temperature occasionally intervenes, yet autumnal costume is now generally adopted. For plain out-door dress, silks, striped transversely, are much in favour. Gros de Naples of rich dark hues, with designs woven in velvet, are worn in a superior style of out-door dress. The newest autumnal silks have very large patterns, in stripes, chequers, or ramages of flowers. Tartan, always in favour with her Majesty during the Royal visit to Balmoral, is this year extremely fashionable. Fancy tartans, in silk or poplin, are worn for morning out-door dress; and the rich colours of the clan tartans show very effectively in satin or velvet, for dinner or evening costume. A fashionable Parisian modiste has recently made a dress of rich tartan velvet for the Queen of Greece. The colours are particularly rich and brilliant.

In an assortment of elegant robes just imported from Paris we have noticed several remarkable for novelty. We have here briefly described them.

A dress suitable for plain walking costume, called the robe castillane, is composed of a black and white chequered material. It has a double skirt, the upper one having quilles or side-trimmings of tartan.

A superb evening dress is composed of rich cerulean-blue silk, sprigged with flowers in white silk, presenting almost the brilliancy of silver. The skirt has quilles of a rich design, figured in blue on a white ground. They are edged at each side by a sort of chain pattern brocade in white silk of silvery lustre. This robe, which is most elegant in effect, may be had in various colours, as pink, blue, or mauve.

Many of the dresses in the assortment to which we are here referring are in the new style called the robe à six lis. These dresses are composed of silk of two different colours or patterns—viz., three breadths of one kind and three of another, disposed alternately. Our illustration, Fig. 1, shows a dress in this style.

Dresses of a novel description of brocade silk, called matelassé, are made in every variety of colour. These dresses have quilles in rich and varied designs, but sometimes consisting merely of broad transverse stripes. Nothing can be more elegant than a robe of matelassé, having black quilles on a green ground.

The Czarina robe at present enjoys high favour in Paris. It has two skirts—the lower one of plain mauve-coloured silk, and the upper one composed of alternate breadths of mauve and white. The quilles consist of a variety of elegant designs figured in white silk, and producing something like the effect of Alençon lace.

With respect to the make of dresses, it may be observed that basques are gradually disappearing. They are now worn only with dresses suitable for negligé, and are never seen in evening costume. Even high dresses made of the richest and most costly silks have no basque at the waist; but the corsage is usually pointed both in front and at the back. A waistband of a colour (or in various colours) harmonising with the dress is very fashionable. It may be fastened by a brooch or buckle in front of the waist. A broad ribbon sash, fastened in a bow and long ends in front, is also very fashionable.

A combination of crape and velvet is much employed for autumn bonnets, and the effect is extremely pretty. We have seen a bonnet of white crape, having a fancheon of violet-coloured velvet, edged with black lace. Round the back part of the crown there was a demi-wreath of violets of two tones of colour. The under trimming of this bonnet consisted of a cordon of violets passing across the upper part of the forehead, and at each side full ruches of blonde. Another very elegant bonnet has been made of tartan velvet and trimmed with black lace. Velvet flowers, of the various colours composing the pattern of the tartan, are tastefully disposed in the blonde ruche of the under trimming. A bonnet intended for mourning is made of mauve-coloured crape, of two shades, and trimmed with black velvet and jet. Under the brim are bouquets of violets, intermingled with jet flowers. A bonnet of white crape and groselle-coloured velvet has two small white feathers waving gracefully on one side. The under trimming consists merely of a bandeau formed of a plaiting of groselle velvet. A very elegant mourning bonnet has been made of black crape and paille-de-riz. The strings are of sarcenet, in broad stripes of white and black. Under the brim, on one side, there was a bow of the same ribbon, but of narrower width, and the blonde ruche forming the cap is quite plain.

The bournouse is likely to be the fashionable form for winter cloaks. For ordinary walking dress it is made in grey, brown, or black cloth. Velvet will also be a favourite material. The bournouse is unquestionably very elegant when gracefully worn; and, above all, when properly cut. To set well it ought to be shaped so as to fit closely at the neck, and to flow behind as if cut longer at the back than in front. The hood should be without any complication of folds, and simply trimmed.

Among the most elegant novelties in the department of lingerie may be mentioned some pretty morning caps of worked muslin, lined with pink, blue, or jonquille coloured silk. Others, made of embroidered organdy, are, with small coques of ribbon, disposed as a wreath of flowers.

Under sleeves are composed chiefly of puffs of tulle and rows of lace, with trimmings of narrow velvet or ribbon.

A very pretty style of under sleeve, intended for demi-toilette, consists of a single large puff, with bouillonés running longitudinally; within the bouillonés insertions of coloured ribbon, terminated by bows. This sleeve has a cuff, edged with a bouilloné, with running of ribbon, and fastened by a bow.

Fans still continue very large in size; but many Parisian ladies of high fashion, in imitation of their grandmothers, use fans of different sizes and styles for different occasions: for instance, the large Louis XV. fan is reserved for the opera and for evening parties, and small pocket fans, of a plain description, are used on occasions not demanding so elegant a style of dress. Many of the newest Parisian fans are truly magnificent. The paintings which adorn them are finished works of art, and the mountings are of splendid workmanship, in ivory, sandal-wood, or mother-of-pearl; not unfrequently of gold and silver elaborately wrought.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1.—Dress in the new style called à six lis. It has a double skirt—the upper one consisting of six breadths of silk of two different kinds; the one being plain rose colour, and the other having a light grey ground chequered with rose. The breadths of these two different silks are disposed alternately, and the upper skirt is edged with white and rose coloured fringe, having a heading of passementerie. The corsage is three-quarter high, and over it is worn a small fichu Antoinette, made of white tulle, disposed in flat plaits, each one headed by a plissé of narrow rose-coloured ribbon. The sleeves, which, like the upper skirt of the dress, are made of two different silks, are wide, and do not descend lower than the elbow. They are trimmed with fringe like that which edges the skirt. Under sleeves of plain tulle in three puffs, between each of which there is a ruche of rose-coloured ribbon, with a small bow in front of the arm. The lower skirt is composed of chequered silk, edged by a broad band of rose colour. Bonnet of paille-de-riz, with crown of rose-coloured tulle, encircled by a wreath of small roses and foliage. Under trimming, a cordon of the same.

Fig. 2.—Dress with double skirt of green silk, of that bright marine hue to which the French have given the name of vert d'Azof. The corsage is plain, high to the throat, and pointed at the waist.



MOOR PARK, SURREY.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

both in front and at the back. The sleeves are slit open in front of the arm, and edged round with tassel fringe. The same trimming edges the upper skirt of the dress. The scarf mantelet of black silk is trimmed with very rich chenille fringe. Bonnet of white silk, trimmed with mauve colour. The bavolet, or curtain, is made of mauve-coloured ribbon, and the white strings are edged with a

narrow plissé of mauve colour. The under trimming consists of a demi-wreath of white daisies, placed on the upper part of the forehead. Under sleeves of plain white muslin, confined at the wrists by coral bracelets.

*Fig. 3 (Evening Costume).—*Dress of white muslin, with three flounces, simply edged with broad hems. The low corsage has a

berthe of Maltese lace, and the sleeves are trimmed with the same. Sash of tartan ribbon, fastened in front of the waist in a bow, and long flowing ends. Bows of the same ribbon on the shoulders. Collerette of black velvet fastened in front of the throat by a pearl brooch. Head-dress, bows of black velvet fixed by pear headed Italian pins. Black velvet bracelets, with pearl snaps.



FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.



"THE AUTHOR'S RECEPTION BY THE ACTORS."—PAINTED BY MACLISE.—FROM THE ASTON HALL EXHIBITION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 2.—18th Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 4.—Belgian Independence secured, 1830.
 TUESDAY, 5.—The Sultan declares war against Russia, 1553.
 WEDNESDAY, 6.—St. Faith. Peace with America, 1783.
 THURSDAY, 7.—New Moon, 2h. 7m., a.m.
 FRIDAY, 8.—Eddystone Lighthouse completed, 1759.
 SATURDAY, 9.—Trenches opened before Sebastopol, 1854.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 9, 1853.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 10 67 | 11 57 | — | 0 7 | 0 33 | 0 55 | 1 17 |
| 1 37 | 1 54 | 2 13 | 2 32 | 2 48 | 3 6 | 3 2 |

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—The GREAT PICTURE by JAMES WARD, R.A., considered by the most eminent connoisseurs as the rival of the celebrated PAUL POTTER BULL, and which excited great interest in the Art-Treasures Exhibition, Manchester, is now ON VIEW in the New Gallery. Above 230 important ancient and modern Pictures have lately been added to the Collection now formed in the New Gallery within the Crystal Palace.

The PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION, adjoining the Picture Gallery, is now Open, and contains several hundred first-class specimens.

Applications for space for the exhibition of sterling works to be addressed to the Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—AUTUMN AND WINTER SEASON.—HALF GUINEA SEASON TICKETS, available from the 1st October, 1853, to 30th April, 1854, may now be obtained at the Crystal Palace, and at 2, Exeter Hall.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MR. DISTIN'S GREAT VOCAL and MILITARY FESTIVAL.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9th, 1853. Information (in connection with the above event) respecting EXCURSION TRAINS, may be obtained at the various railway stations. N.B. See Advertisements and Bills.—Admission One Shilling. Reserved Seats Two and Sixpence extra.

14, Fenton street, Haymarket. O. M. SHER, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9th.—Monday, Open at Nine. Display of Great Vocal at Four. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Open at Ten. Admission on the above days One Shilling; Children, Sixpence. Friday, Open at Twelve, Promenade Day. Admission Half a Crown. Saturday, Open at Ten. Mr. Distin's Grand Concert. Admission One Shilling; reserved seats, Half a Crown extra. On SUNDAYS the Palace and Grounds are open to Shareholders gratuitously, from 1.30 till sunset, on presenting their Admission Tickets.

THE OATLANDS PARK HOTEL, Walton-on-Thames (within one hour of the Waterloo station), formerly the residence of the Duke of York. "Invaluable for Invalids."—J. R. Beddome, M.D. The Grotto is within the grounds of the Hotel. The Tariff—upon a strictly moderate scale—may be had at the Hotel Office, No. 2, Royal Exchange buildings.

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OPERA GLASSES, TELESCOPES, &c.—SPORTSMEN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle street, Piccadilly, W. Observe, opposite the York Hotel. Portability, combined with great power, in FIELD, RACE COURSE, OPERA, and general out-door day and night powerful Watcoat-pocket PERSPECTIVE-GLASSES, weighing only four ounces, each containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly a person to know them at 24 and 3 miles. They serve every purpose on the Race-course and at the Opera houses. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. They are also invaluable for Shooting, Deer-stalking, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Coast-Guards are making use of them as day and night glasses in preference to all others; they have also become in general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by Sportsmen, Gentlemen, and Tourists. The most powerful and brilliant Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary power that some 34 inches, with an extra astronomical eyepiece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same Telescope a person can see and know three and a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to sixteen miles. All the above can be had of larger and all sizes with increasing powers, and are secured by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

A SINGLE valuable, powerful, newly-invented, very small Watcoat-pocket GLASS, the size of a walnut, by which a person can be seen and known 14 mile distant. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at four to six miles. Price 26s.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

EYESIGHT.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, have invented and patented SPECTACLE LENSES of the greatest transparency and power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is that vision, become impaired, is preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation; can see with these lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Persons can be suited at the most remote parts of the world by sending a pair of spectacles, or one of the glasses out of them in a letter, and stating the distance from the eyes they can read small print with it, and those who have not made use of spectacles by stating their age.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and Invariable Voice Conductor. It fits so into the ear as not to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to the deafest persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Aurists, 39, Albemarle-street Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Sudbrook Park, Richmond, Surrey.—The treatment is safe for infancy and age, and is absolutely agreeable. Thousands of sufferers have been cured when all other curative means had failed. Terms, 24 guineas; farm, 14 guineas. J. Eavis, M.D.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1853.

SOME of our daily contemporaries have announced as positive the abdication of the King of Prussia. But the announcement is premature. That the King ought to have abdicated, or that the persons about him should have recommended that course months ago, is now but too obvious to all Prussia—the Ministerial party excepted—and to all who take any interest in the general affairs of Europe. The King's malady—a softening of the brain—is fast reducing him to a state of idiocy; and for the personal comfort of the unhappy Monarch, if his immediate attendants and custodians have any pity or humanity, he ought to be withdrawn from the glare of publicity in which he is still kept, and consigned for the remainder of his days to that strict privacy and tender solicitude which his health demands, and which, in the case of a less illustrious individual, would long since have been accorded to one so hopelessly afflicted. But as a formal abdication is a legal act, which a person in the King's unhappy position, is not competent to perform, it is most probable that, as in the similar case of George III. with us, there will be no abdication, and that the King will remain to the end of his days the titular sovereign of Prussia. An article of the Prussian Constitution provides for the circumstances that have arisen by declaring a Regency to be established *de jure* in the event of the sovereign's incapacity; but as this incapacity, though well known, has not been formally notified, either by medical or legal authority, a middle course has been adopted, at variance with the spirit, if not with the letter, of the Constitution. The Prince of Prussia, instead of being appointed to the Regency, has been declared Vicar of the Kingdom—a position in which he has not the same powers that he would have if invested with the Regency. On accepting this inferior position, more than eleven months ago, the Prince expressly declared that he would hold it but for one year. That period expires on the 23rd instant, at or before which time a struggle must take place in Prussia for the decision of this great question, which resolves itself into this—whether the "Kreuz-parthei," the despotic, anti-Liberal faction which

now surrounds the unfortunate King, shall succeed in prolonging the present anomalous condition of affairs by the appointment of a new Vicar, or whether the Prince of Prussia shall succeed to the Regency, and to the full powers which belong to it? A year ago the Prince was naturally, though perhaps impolitically, averse from taking any step which might have seemed to imply in his own mind the belief that the malady of the King, his brother, was at that time incurable; but the circumstances both of the King and the country have changed in the interval. The last glimmer of hope of the King's recovery has died away; and the Vicarship, with its qualified and restricted powers, has been found prejudicial to the public interest. The Liberal party, strong in the Chambers, has been deterred by the personal influence and advice of the Prince from taking that action on the subject to which its feelings, no less than its principles and the strict requirements of the Constitution, would have otherwise impelled it. Every one will sympathise with the motives of the Prince in not desiring to expedite a crisis, when his personal ambition might appear to be at variance with fraternal affection. But in postponing his direct action for a whole year, the Prince has paid sufficient respect to natural feeling; and, at the end of the time fixed by himself the proper machinery of the Legislature must be allowed to come into legitimate operation, and to decide once for all the question of the actual Sovereignty of the kingdom of Prussia. The Kreuz-parthei—the party who wish to drive backwards the wheels of the State machine; to undo all that has been done for the constitutional liberties of the people within the last ten years; to maximize the authority of the King; and to minimize, if they cannot entirely destroy, the action of the Parliamentary system—will doubtless die hard in the approaching conflict. But there can be no doubt as to the ultimate result. The Prince of Prussia will in all probability, in the course of nature, very shortly succeed to the throne; but in that interval, whether it be long or short, it is for the interest of good government in Prussia—and we may say for that of all Europe—that the Prince should cease to hold his present exceptional position and assume that which the constitution of the State, and his personal consanguinity to the King, as well as political justice and necessity, entitle him. Prussia has lost influence and prestige under the weak and vacillating rule of "the man of good intentions," whose mind has given way under a responsibility too great for it to bear; and there is every reason to hope and believe that the new Sovereign, whether as Regent or King, will help to restore her to a more dignified position in the councils of Europe, and to one more consistent with the prosperity and liberty of the people, both of Prussia and of all Germany that is not Austrian.

THE COURT.

The Queen is enjoying, under the influence of unusually fine weather, the last few days of her sojourn in the Highlands—the date of the return of the Royal family having been fixed for the 15th inst.

On Thursday last night the Queen and the Prince Consort went to Alt na Gusach, returning to Balmoral on the following afternoon. Lady Churchill was in attendance on her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Dr. Robertson officiated.

On Monday the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Alice, accompanied by Lady Churchill, the Hon. Miss Stopford, and the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, drove to the Falls of the Quoich. The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking. The Royal dinner-party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Miss Victoria Stuart Wortley, the Earl and Countess of Fife, Mr. and Lady Louisa Brooke, and Dr. Robertson.

On Tuesday, Prince Alfred, accompanied by Lieut. Cowell, arrived at Balmoral from Germany.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived at Buckingham Palace on Sunday last from the Continent. His Royal Highness left Buckingham Palace early on Monday, en route for Balmoral.

Her Majesty, being highly gratified at the manner in which Prince Alfred has passed his examination, has been graciously pleased to appoint the Rev. R. Jolly as tutor to Prince Arthur. The Rev. Mr. Jolly was for some time Curate of St. Bride's Church.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived in London on Saturday morning from the Continent. His Royal Highness went to Kew in the evening, and visited their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary.

The Prince and Princess Woronzow and the Prince Lieven have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Shanklin, at which charming locality quite a colony of distinguished Russian families have been sojourning during the summer.

Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury has returned to Claridge's Hotel, from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, at Blenheim Palace, Woodstock.

The Lady Harriet Ashley was safely delivered of a daughter, on Tuesday last, at the residence of the Marquis of Donegall, in Grosvenor-square.

Lady Peel and the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stonor arrived in London on Wednesday from Paris.

Miss Coutts has taken a residence at Torquay for the winter months.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—The Rev. R. H. Groom, Rector of Monk Soham, to be Honorary Canon in Norwich Cathedral; Rev. J. Lancaster to be Rector and Vicar of Innishoge, diocese of Ossory, and Prebendary of Clonmery, in the Cathedral Church of St. Canice. *Rectories:* The Rev. W. Riddon to Cann St. Rumbold, Shaftesbury; Rev. J. P. Royle to Bittering Parva, Norfolk. *Vicarages:* The Rev. E. H. Cobbold to Field Dalling, Norfolk; Rev. W. G. Searle to Oakington, Cambridgeshire; Rev. O. J. Humphreys to Bettws-y-n-Rhos, Denbighshire. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. W. Chaplain to Staveley, Lancashire; Rev. H. D. Shapter to Dowland, Devon; Rev. W. D. Tyson to Milborne, Westmorland; Rev. J. C. Woodhouse to St. Mary, Moss-lane, Hulme, Lancashire. *Curacies, &c.*—The Rev. J. Durrant to Potterne, Wilts; Rev. E. C. Lucey to Dymchurch, near Hythe, Kent; Rev. C. S. T. Smith to Enford, Wilts; Rev. C. E. Waller to Bedminster, Bristol; Rev. S. Beal to be Chaplain to H. M. S. Royal Albert.—Mr. G. R. Dupis to be Assistant Master in the Lower School at Eton; Rev. W. Houghton to the Mastership of the Grammar School, Solihull, Warwickshire; Rev. H. J. Poole to be Senior Assistant Master of Epsom College, Surrey.

TESTIMONIALS.—The congregation of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Habergham Eaves, Burnley, have presented to the Rev. James Dugan, B.A., the sum of £112. The parishioners of Harston have presented an elegant time-piece (supplied by Mr. Pearce, of Grantham) to the Rev. J. Bennett, late curate of Harston. A handsome bound Bible and Prayer-book, together with a purse of eighty sovereigns, has been presented to the Rev. Henry Mitchell, B.A., on the occasion of his vacating the curacy of Silvertown, Devon. A purse of thirty sovereigns was recently presented to Mrs. Windle, the wife of the Vicar of Kirtling, by the parishioners, as a token of their esteem, and to mark their appreciation of her valuable parochial services.—A handsome monument in marble has been erected by the parishioners in the churchyard of Lower Norwood, to the memory of their late curate, the Rev. Gustavus R. Fenwick, as a testimony of affection and respect.

The utmost activity still prevails at the Royal Arsenal, in the Laboratory and Royal Carriage departments. The shot and shell foundries, erected since the Russian war, are now in full operation, and immense quantities of these missiles are turned out weekly, by means of the powerful machinery, at a cost considerably less than was formerly paid by the Government under the contract system.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

PUBLISHERS reappear with the pheasants on the 1st of October, and another week will tell us significantly enough what are the promises for the season. Messrs. Chapman and Hall have just given us a good earnest of what is to come in the shape of two volumes—an instalment of the life of Voltaire's friend, King Frederick the Great. Intensely a Scotchman of the Robert Bruce kith and Robert Burns kin, Mr. Carlyle has a love for Germany very uncommon among his countrymen. We are therefore sure of a first-rate work; and, from what we hear, even critics of the sourest sort are not disappointed with the opening volumes, while Carlyleites indulge in expressions of approval sufficient, at least, to satisfy Mr. Carlyle's publishers in Piccadilly. Longus Homo of the Row is busy preparing his announcements for the forthcoming "Edinburgh," and John de Moravia of Albemarle-street is equally active in setting forth his "List" for his forthcoming *Quarterly*. Now that poor Moxon is gone, poets are more adrift than ever. Moxon was called "the poet's publisher." Dover-street was, it is said, "a nest of singing-birds." Who now condescends to look at a manuscript in verse? We are all in Hand-books and Travels. But, while we write, here is a proof of what Great Marlborough-street is to give us—Messrs. Hurst and Blackett standing as godfathers, and appearing almost as registered proprietors. Here, Mr. Mudie, is a list for you—a list that would have puzzled the late Mr. Lockwood, of the well-known firm of Simpkin and Co.:—

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett have just issued their list of new works for the forthcoming season. Among their other announcements of more than usual interest are the following:—A new serial publication, entitled "Hurst and Blackett's Standard Library of Cheap Editions of Popular Modern Works," each to be comprised in a single volume, elegantly printed, bound and illustrated, price 5s. The first volume is to contain "Nature and Human Nature," by the author of "Sam Slick;" "A Summer and Winter in the Two Sicilies," by Miss Kavanagh; "Henry the Third, King of France, his Court and Times," by Miss Freer; "The Genealogical Volume of Lodge's Peerage," improved and enlarged, and containing for the first time the ancestral history of the baronets as well as peers of the realm; "Episodes of French History," by Miss Pardoe.

Among the works of fiction announced are:—"A New Story," by the Author of "John Halifax;" "Stephen Langton," by Martin F. Tupper, Author of "Proverbial Philosophy;" "The Laird of Norlaw," a Scottish Story, by the Author of "Margaret Maitland;" "Two Hearts," a Tale, Edited by Mrs. Grey; "Fellow Travellers," by the Author of "Margaret, or Prejudice at Home;" "The Master of the Hounds," by Scrutator, Author of "The Squire of Beechwood," &c.

Mr. Wadmore has told us (in our last week's Paper), in reply to our query of a prior week, that he is the lucky possessor of the clouded cane which Poet Pope gave to *Anecdote* Spence; and learned Lowth wished to possess. (Thank you, Mr. Wadmore.) Will any of our readers tell us who now owns the silver bowl which the *Whig* Addison gave to the *Tory* Arbuthnot, and which Arbuthnot in his will leaves to his son, and the son in his will leaves to a friend at Mitcham, in Surrey?

We have succeeded in detecting the name of the proprietor of the best portrait of no less a personage than Oliver Cromwell. Archdeacon Berners had it not; you have not got it, my Lord Duke of Devonshire; you have it not, Mr. Norman Wilkinson; you have it not, Richard Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P. for Pontefract. Who, then, has it? We reply, her Majesty. The head of Cromwell (do not talk to us of the Sidney Sussex head or the British Museum head) is the fully finished head, but unfinished body-miniature of grand Oliver, done by Cooper, given by poltroon Richard Cromwell to his sister, Lady Falconbridge, and by Falconbridge herself to her near relation, Sir Thomas Frankland, by whom it was lent to Bernard Lens for the inimitable copy which Lens made for Robert Harley, Earl of Orford and Mortimer—Harley's smallest title to distinction. This her Majesty has; the Duke of Portland possesses Lens's copy, done "1723."

"THE AUTHOR'S RECEPTION BY THE ACTORS."

FOR permission to engrave this fine picture by Maclise we are indebted to the kindness of Joseph Gillott, Esq., of Birmingham, the owner of this painting, and of a host of treasures by modern British artists—his galleries containing chefs-d'œuvre of Eddy, Maclise, Danby, Nasmyth, Wilson, Muller, Leslie, Cooper, Turner, &c. The Aston Hall committee are deeply indebted to this gentleman for the liberality with which he lent this and other choice paintings for the exhibition at Aston.

The story of the picture is well told. The poor "man of letters" has been ushered in (under sufferance, be it known), and he is compelled, "with bated breath" and "thus much courtesy," to present the precious volume, the "coinage of his brain," to the hostess, who receives him with the most ineffable disdain. In this figure we have a portrait of the Hon. Mrs. Norton; in the lady acting as her *vis-a-vis* is represented a portrait of Lady Sykes; and in the gentleman, whose outward man is so indicative of gaiety, we have portrayed the son of the Emerald Isle—Maclise to wit.

The realisation of the story by Gil Blas—that pattern of valets, of *Leporellos*—is complete; the *embarras de richesses* which pervades each "coign of vantage" in the apartment, the air of luxury, if not actually of *abandon*, which is thrown over all the figures, from the "high donna's brow" at the foot of the table to the pair in the centre snugly enjoying a private *à-la-tête*, are all excellent. The sideboard is an admirable realisation of the author's text: crowded with delicacies (as is the table), with its buhl work, and scattered in the room are beautiful drinking vessels, of the mode and fashion with which the name of Cellini has become so intimately associated. The figure of the author is admirable in all its details, and only equalled by the really most important figure in the painting—the "caballero," in the centre; what a splendid personification of old rousé and would-be savant homme d'esprit, &c., which the wicked little femme-de-chambre so archly described to Gil Blas! The air of méfiance and soi-disant superiority with which he regards the poor author is fine. Look at his "properties," too! from the twirl of his feather which crowns his "sombrero," to his slashed doublet and trunk hose, down to his ultra-Spanish boots and spurs. The pose of the figure and the incidents of costume are well studied. The picture has some of the mannerism of the artist, but in its ensemble must be pronounced to be a most able illustration of the writings of a man (Le Sage) who has depicted Spanish life so brilliantly and so truthfully.

FESTIVITIES AT NORTON PRIORY, CHESHIRE.—The beautiful pleasure-grounds of Norton Priory, the seat of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., were the scene of a gratifying spectacle on Tuesday week, a most liberal treat having been provided for the children belonging to the parochial schools of the Chapelry of Halton. The youthful party, to the number of 200, assembled at their school at two o'clock, and formed a procession through the village of Halton into Norton Park, accompanied by the Incumbent and Curate of Halton, their teachers, and friends. On reaching the Priory they were met and welcomed by Sir Richard Brooke, Colonel Brooke, and Arthur Brooke, Esq., and conducted into the pleasure-grounds, where the children were bountifully supplied with cake and tea. A table, upon which a most substantial repast was spread, was well filled by the male teachers and members of the choir. An elegant dessert awaited a large party of the ladies who take a deep interest in the schools. The tea concluded, the children engaged with much spirit in the games and pastimes arranged for their amusement; bags of sweetmeats were also competed for by the youthful party; and at the conclusion of the day's festivities each child was handed a large bun to take home. The proceedings were closed with three enthusiastic cheers for the health and happiness of Sir Richard Brooke and every member of the Norton family.

Messrs. R. Stephenson and Co. (says the *Newcastle Chronicle*) have in hand six boats for the navigation of the Gauges. They will be entirely built of steel, and will be fitted with engines of 170-horse power, and are calculated to draw two feet water when light and four feet with the heaviest load.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE commenced its meetings at Leeds on Wednesday week, as recorded in the last Number of this Journal. Many of the papers read at the different sections were of importance, and some of them highly interesting; but it would be impossible to give in our columns the most meagre abstract of the reports of the many sittings held day by day at the various sections. On Tuesday it was decided, on the motion of Sir Roderick Murchison, seconded by Lord Wrottesley, that the next meeting of the association be held at Aberdeen. Invitations had also been received from Oxford and from Manchester. On Tuesday night the second conversation of the meeting took place in the Townhall. It was numerously and fashionably attended, and various objects of interest were exhibited in the photographic rooms on the west side, and in the large hall itself. On Wednesday morning the work of the sections was still incomplete; the mathematical, geological, geographical, and mechanical sections having still several papers to consider. In the mathematical section there were eight papers, including one from Mr. W. Whitehouse, entitled "Further Contributions on the Submarine Telegraph;" in the geological section, Mr. T. W. Atkinson communicated some observations "On the Volcanoes of Central Asia;" while in the section of mechanical science several interesting papers were read. At three o'clock the general meeting of the committee was held in Section D, when the grants of money, &c., were confirmed. This concluded the business of the Leeds meeting. Thursday being confined to excursions to various ironworks in the neighbourhood, and to Harrogate, Fountains Abbey, Bolton Abbey, Shipley, and the great geological wonders of the Craven district. The meeting has been entirely successful, more than 1600 members having joined in its deliberations.

SIR JAMES BROOKE IN LIVERPOOL.—Rajah Sir James Brooke visited Liverpool on Monday, and was entertained by the Mayor, George J. Holme, to a déjeuner held in the Townhall. His worship presided. After the déjeuner, the Mayor proposed the usual loyal toasts, which were heartily acknowledged. Sir James Brooke, in responding to the toast of his health, gave a history of his connection with Sarawak. "Sarawak," he said, "cannot stand alone. She must stand upon the support of an European state in order to ensure that permanency which is at the root of all prosperity. The proposed arrangement is that England should grant a protectorate to Sarawak; and, secondly, that she should refund the sum which I have expended to bring Sarawak to its present prosperous condition."

JEWISH MUNIFICENCE.—Lewis Aria, Esq., late of Kingston, Jamaica, who died a few weeks since at Scarborough, has bequeathed the sum of £20,000 Consols in trust, for building and maintaining a Jewish college in the town of Portsea, the place of his birth. The will also provides for a further sum after the death of his wife, which, it is calculated, will give an additional sum of £23,000.

The Corporation of Sunderland are at present erecting public drinking fountains in their borough, in the principal thoroughfares, at the railway stations, and in the public park. Eight fountains are at present in course of erection, but the number will shortly be increased. The cost of each fountain is about £5.

AN HEROIC FAMILY.—During the night of the 18th ult. the Welsh coast was visited by a very severe gale of wind. With the dawn of next morning, the Rev. Owen Lloyd Williams, curate at Barmouth, saw from his bedroom window a wreck on the Bar, with two men in her rigging. He immediately dressed himself, and ran down to the life-boat, which he manned, accompanied by two other men. The sea at the time was very rough, the wind blowing hard; but the wreck was soon reached, and the ship's exhausted crew were brought on shore in half an hour afterwards. Mr. Williams's family have always been conspicuous for their devotedness in the rescue of shipwrecked crews; his father, the Rev. James Williams, and his late mother, who was a noble-minded lady, having been engaged in this philanthropic work on the Anglesey coast for nearly thirty years.

A RAILWAY TRAIN ON FIRE.—On Saturday last a train caught fire on the South Wales Railway, near Cardiff. One of the carriages contained eight or ten valuable rams, and the poor animals were burnt to death, the fat from their carcasses running out upon the line in a state of ignition.

A RIOT took place on Friday week at Hoyle Mill, near Barnsley, where the men employed at the Oaks Colliery are still on strike. All attempts at a settlement between the masters and men having failed, a number of colliers from the Midland and Northern coal fields have been imported, and, to make way for these, many of the old hands have been ejected from the houses they held under the proprietors of the colliery, and have taken up their residence in tents, each receiving about 10s. a week from the Colliers' Association. On Friday evening a party of men, chiefly strangers, made their appearance at the place, mustering at an inn which is much frequented by the "black sheep," as the strange workmen are called. A quarrel was soon got up, and the mob, after putting the "black sheep" to flight, broke all the windows of the inn, then marched into the village, and made a furious assault upon the houses occupied by the newly-engaged men. The windows of sixty houses were entirely demolished. The next morning only three of the new hands presented themselves at their work, the rest being afraid of further violence. The police, who were too weak to interfere with the rioters, have been reinforced.

THE NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—The object of this institution, as declared in its title, is to afford assistance to every wrecked person around the coasts of the United Kingdom. The chief means by which the society hopes to carry this object into effect are:—To build, station, and maintain in repair life-boats of the most perfect description; to furnish them with all necessary appurtenances, including houses to preserve them in, and carriages for their conveyance to the spots where their services are called for; and further to provide, through the instrumentality of local committees, for the proper management and quarterly exercise of their crews; to confer honorary rewards in the form of medals and votes of thanks; and also to grant pecuniary remuneration to all persons who, at the risk of their own lives, save, or attempt to save, those of others on board vessels wrecked or in distress, upon any part of the coast of the United Kingdom: the honorary rewards being extended in striking cases to similar services in other parts of the world. As an index of the necessity for a provision of such a machinery as the above, it may be stated that the average loss of lives from shipwreck on the shores of the United Kingdom is between 700 and 800 per annum. The total number of persons saved from shipwreck since the first establishment of the National Life-boat Institution, and for rescuing whom the committee have granted honorary and pecuniary rewards, is 10,475. Who can contemplate this large number saved from a watery grave without heartfelt satisfaction! And to those who have directly, by their individual exertions, or to those who have indirectly, by their subscriptions, contributed to that happy result, that satisfaction must be greatly enhanced. The operations of the institution may be thus briefly stated:—Since its establishment it has expended upwards of £25,000 on life-boats and their appurtenances; and has voted 279 gold medals and 603 silver medals for distinguished services for saving life, besides pecuniary rewards, amounting together to £10,690. The institution has seventy life-boats under its management, which require a large permanent annual income to maintain them in a state of thorough efficiency. It is also now building eleven life-boats, which, with their transporting carriages, gear, and boat-houses, cannot cost less than £2800. From reports which the society has received from Coastguard officers and other competent persons, it appears that, in order to complete practically the number of life-boats on the coast, sixty-four additional life-boats are required. A glance at the important facts we have just given must convince every one that, if the truly national and philanthropic operations of the National Life-boat Institution are to be carried on as successfully, as hitherto, it is very important that the public should extend to it their support, which we trust will be given in a liberal manner.

THE TURNIP FLY.—In the list of patents for which provisional protection has been taken out is a machine of a novel and somewhat curious character, brought out by Messrs. Priest and Woolnough, of Kingston-on-Thames. The specification, as taken from the list, describes the machine as a "blast-drill," the object of which is to protect the turnip crop from the ravages of the fly and the slug, and its other numerous enemies, and secure, as far as human ingenuity can accomplish, this most valuable of all bulbous roots. The common practice of protecting the turnip from the fly is by dusting the rows with lime during the night, and while the dew is upon the plant. This operation is difficult and imperfectly performed. Besides the slow process of doing this by hand, the difficulty of dusting the under side of the plant as well as the top side offers an insuperable objection to this mode of applying lime, soot, or any other compost to the young turnip plant. This difficulty is now overcome, and the lime (a mixture of one-sixth soot with it is recommended) is thrown by means of blast-fans upon every part of the plant, both on the upper and under sides. The fans are put in motion by the travelling-wheels of the drill, and receive velocity in the usual way by gathering-wheels. The blast thus created by the fans is brought to bear upon the plant, which, yielding to its action, bends from the current, and, as it acts upon a falling stream of lime or other composition, the plants become completely covered with the powder. But this is not the only object the blast-drill will accomplish: the fly, disturbed by a simple contrivance, hops away, but is at that moment caught by the current of air entering the blast-fans, instantly destroyed, and thrown out again with violence from the vortex into which it has been drawn. This operation is simple, and the process of annihilation is similar to that of a mouse or rat going down a thrashing-machine. The fly and the lime are so completely mixed and incorporated that the mischievous yet delicate insects are destroyed by the atmospheric pressure thrown upon them, and the plant is also secured by the dusting of compost from all further attacks of the enemy.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE first October Meeting has been one of the most cheery we have had for years. Ariadne, the winner of the Levant, gave the Danebury stable a turn by bowling over the winners of the Chesterfield Stakes and the Champagne Stakes, after making all her own running, and thus another feather was added to Newminster's cap, who, like Chanticleer, has now a 25-guinea subscription. This running makes the two-year-olds of this season sadly moderate, and leaves nothing with any high Derby pretensions except Promised Land and Electric—the latter of whom is certain to be a great favourite throughout the winter. Teddington, whose stock are small but game, and very like himself in their make, triumphed twice with Mayonaise, who is unfortunately neither in the Derby or St. Leger; and Toxophilite ran in a clever winner for the Grand Duke Michael, from Knight of Kara and five others; thus placing £300 to Lord Derby's credit at Messrs. Weatherby's. He is in the Claret D. I., against Blanche of Middlebie, Sunbeam, and two others; a three-mile 50 B. C. sweepstakes against these two fillies again; a 300 sov. subscription at Goodwood; and a Doncaster Post Match of 10,00, half forfeit. Farmer's Son, the horse who was fairly beat for pace from beginning to end on the St. Leger, won the Eastern Counties' Handicap, under a high weight, with 20 to 1 against him, and thus Count Bathany had a slight reward for his untiring patience and pluck. Saunterer and John Osborne have been victorious in France, where last year they were only second to Fisherman. The meetings for the ensuing week are—Felton on Monday; Wenlock and Harrow on Tuesday; and Bedford, Hereford, and Richmond on Thursday and Friday.

The death of Mr. R. E. Cooper, after an illness of a week, has caused much regret. He was a particularly straightforward, unassuming turfite, and kept a string of four or five at Percy's, at Pinherne Downs. Autocrat was the best two-year-old he ever had, and he entertained very high hopes of his filly by him from Bay Rosalind. At one or two of the Royal sales he did not scruple going up so high as 300 guineas for a yearling. His best victory since Autocrat's day was the Ascot Stakes of 1857, when his Claude Lorraine, who was hardly mentioned, pulled the fielders through; and he ran second to Sunbeam in the Chesterfield Cup at Goodwood this summer, with King of the Forest. It was the clever way in which the mare won, receiving only 3lbs. for her year, that induced one or two to get quietly on to her for the St. Leger.

The partnership between Messrs. Rarey and Goodenough has been severed; and while the latter has returned to Canada, laden as report avers with a cool ten thousand as his moiety after deducting expenses, the master spirit has taken a journey to Sweden, and purposes seeing Lapland before he returns. It is surprising how the system takes everywhere. As the author of "The Art of Taming Horses" well points out, what horse-breakers euphoniously call "making a mouth" is in reality only spoiling by rough handling what is good by nature.

The Wynnstay hounds had killed twelve brace and a half of foxes up to Monday, on which day they had a capital hunting run of thirty-five minutes over the cream of their Whitechurch country, and to ground in Cheshire. "The Cheshire dogs" are once more in regular hunting work, under their new master, and have given the Peckforton coverts, which were forbidden ground to them last year, a good routing, sending back thereby not a few of the Wynnstay foxes, who had long since discovered what a city of refuge it was, thanks to the strictness of hunting etiquette. It is not as yet formally announced who will take the late Mr. Assheton Smith's hounds; but it seems to be supposed in the Tidworth neighbourhood that the Marquis of Aylesbury will have the mastership. In Worcestershire there is every promise of a good season, and Ward has killed nine cubs in ten mornings. In fact, like the partridges and the hops, there is, as a general thing, a far more than average supply of foxes this year.

The coursing meetings stand thus:—Bendrigg (open), on Tuesday and Wednesday; and the Border (Roxburghshire) and Combermere (Cheshire) on Wednesday and Thursday. Coursers are proverbially disputatious, and the paper war of the season has opened early on the subject of the rules, under which the latter meeting is to be run. The entries for Puppy Stakes are unusually spirited, and there is a good deal of curiosity to see whether the scions of Judge, whose blood has been pretty deeply dipped into by several kennels, can improve their last season's running. There is, as far as we know, only one litter of puppies by Sunbeam, and those are only about fourteen weeks old.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Trial Plate.—The Heir-at-Law, 1. Lady Well, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes.—Killigrew, 1. Raffle, 2. Buckenham Stakes.—Mayonaise, 1. Anouin, 2. Eastern Counties Railway Handicap.—The Farmer's Son, 1. Sneer c., 2. Hopeful Stakes.—Ariadne, 1. Cantine, 2. Grand Duke Michael Stakes.—Toxophilite, 1. Knight of Kara, 2. Third year of the Ninth Triennial Produce Stakes.—Bird-in-the-Hand, 1. Delusion, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

St. Leger Stakes.—Hepatica walked over. First year of the Eleventh Triennial Produce Stakes.—Mayonaise, 1. Elert's dam f., 2. Handicap Sweepstakes.—My Niece, 1. Harry Stanley, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—The Speaker, 1. Slave, 2. Fifty Pounds.—Whitwell, 1. Sichauss, 2. Granby Stakes.—Custanette, 1. The Northern Light, 2.

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Rhilus, 1. Blitham Beauty, 2. Tenth Triennial Stakes.—Leontes, 1. Charles the Second, 2. Rutland Stakes.—King-at-Arms, 1. Torroua f., 2. £50 Handicap Plate.—Tame Deer, 1. Mimosa, 2. Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Queen Charlotte, 1. Lady Blanche, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes.—My Niece, 1. Nucleus, 2.

CHESTERFIELD RACES.—TUESDAY.

Revival Stakes.—Lady Mary c., 1. Lustre, 2. Chesterfield Stakes.—Peggy Taft, 1. Target, 2. Scarsdale Stakes.—Princess of Orange, 1. Spider, 2. Cavendish Stakes.—Sir Hercules, 1. Wild Rose, 2.

NORTHALLERTON RACES.—THURSDAY.

Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Marsillaise, 1. Archduchess, 2. North Riding Handicap.—Maid of Dorwent, 1. Cornboro', 2. York Nursery Handicap.—Basilisk, 1. Gaylass, 2. Queen's Plate.—Scribbler, 1. Abron, 2.

CRICKET ON PECKHAM RYE.—The two crack elevens, drawn respectively by J. City, Esq., of the Bank of England, and H. Bromhead, Esq., of Peckham Rye, brought the season to a close on Monday by a grand field-day on Peckham Rye. Mr. Bromhead's eleven went first to the wickets, and succeeded in obtaining 127 runs. Mr. City's eleven then went in, but, only being able to score 53, followed their innings, and, when time was called, had succeeded in getting 90 runs for six wickets down. Mr. Bromhead's eleven were, consequently, the victors.

STATUE OF SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHAY.—(To the Editor.)—In the remarks inserted in your Paper of the 25th of September in connection with the statue of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., by Baron Marochetti, two mistakes have arisen which ought to be rectified. One is that the statue is intended to be erected in the Townhall of Calcutta, to which Presidency Sir Jamsetjee is made to appear as belonging, whereas Bombay has the honour of claiming him exclusively as her own, and of having received from his unbounded munificence local advantages almost incalculable. The other is, that the "statue is to be placed facing that of Sir John Forbes," instead of that the late Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., who for many years was the head of the eminent mercantile house of Forbes and Co., of Bombay, and most essentially a benefactor of that Presidency, as well as the firm and persevering friend of its native community. An intimate acquaintance with the two most respectable individuals alluded to enables me to put you in possession of the above.—A SUBSCRIBER TO YOUR PAPER, and formerly of Bombay.

BURNING OF A RAILWAY BRIDGE.—A large wooden viaduct, carrying the Trent Valley Railway over the river Penk, near Stafford, has been destroyed by fire. The timber was coated with tar, a strong wind blew, and though it is not known how the flames commenced, the whole structure was soon in a blaze. It is calculated that there were 40,000 feet of timber in the structure, which was erected at a cost of £3000. The fire, when at its height, lighted up the country for miles round, and roared with awful violence, causing the greatest consternation. The whole was reduced to ashes in about four hours, leaving the iron rails alone suspended across the chasm.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS TELEGRAPH.

In our Number for Sept. 11 we gave some particulars of the celebration in Jersey of the opening of the electric telegraph between the Channel Islands and England; and recording at the same time the message (being the first sent through this line) to Queen Victoria from the directors of the company on behalf of the inhabitants of the Channel Islands, and her Majesty's gracious reply. Our present Number contains a Sketch of the scene of popular excitement on the occasion in the streets of St. Helier. "Tuesday, the 7th of September (says the *Jersey Times*) was truly a grand day for Jersey, for on that day was opened the communication by the electric submarine line between this island and Great Britain. There has been no such popular rejoicing in St. Helier since the landing on our shores of her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert on the 3rd of September, 1846." The streets were crowded with people, and flags were flying in all directions ashore and afloat. A procession accompanied by military bands paraded the town, which was illuminated at night and there were displays of fireworks in the Royal square and other places.

From the *Jersey Times* we abridge the following account of the procession from the Town Church to the telegraph station:—Divine service was performed in the Town Church in the forenoon, the sacred edifice being crowded in every part. After the service all the bells of the town churches were rang, and the fine band of the Royal Artillery, stationed in the square, struck up "God Save the Queen!" whilst a second Royal salute was fired by the Militia Artillery stationed on Albert-quay. At two o'clock the civic and other authorities began to assemble at the Royal Court-house, where, an hour afterwards, they proceeded in procession order to the telegraph station, for the purpose of forwarding an inaugurating message to her Most Gracious Majesty. Several members of the Working-man's Association, carrying spades and pickaxes, formed a striking feature of the procession. Arrived in Library-place, the procession arranged itself on both sides of the telegraph office. Then the Bailiff, the Crown officers, the Constable of St. Helier, and the Directors entered the telegraph office, and handed the officiating electrician the message of the authorities of the island to her Majesty the Queen. At this moment the compact mass of people in Library place, Church-street, Brook-street, and in their immediate neighbourhoods, was something almost fearful to witness. Three minutes after the transmission of the message, a despatch from Weymouth announced its receipt, and its having been sent on to London! The Guard of Honour then presented arms, and the bands played the National Anthem, amidst the most enthusiastic shouts and cheering from the procession and the people.

A grand banquet of the authorities and directors in celebration of the day was held in the evening at M^{me}. Boisset's Hotel—the Hôtel de la Pomme d'Or—under the presidency of Mr. Judge De Quetteville. His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor honouring the fête with his presence. The People's Banquet was held the same evening at the Queen's Assembly Rooms; and at the close of the banquet, a most successful one, the rooms were cleared for a dance, which was graced by the presence of 160 ladies. Nor were the children of the St. Helier Ragged School forgotten amid the rejoicing. They also had their banquet—upwards of 130 being treated with tea and plenty of currant cake.

Three hundred telegraphic messages were sent from Jersey to Guernsey the first week after the laying down of the submarine cable between those islands.

NEW MUSIC SALOON AT SCARBOROUGH.

The Scarborough Cliff Bridge Company have provided an additional attraction to the visitors of that beautiful watering-place by the erection of a handsome music saloon, which has just been completed from the designs of Sir Joseph Paxton and Mr. G. H. Stokes. The building was opened on the 20th inst. by a series of concerts, which went off very successfully, and proved that the comfort and accommodation of the public have been carefully studied in the arrangements, and that the building is admirably adapted by its acoustic properties for the purpose for which it was intended.

The company, not content with the achievement of so laudable an enterprise, and as if determined upon making this one of the most unique places of the kind to be found on the English coast, have also formed an extensive promenade or river esplanade, nearly a quarter of a mile in length, thus giving to the visitors and subscribers to the Spa an opportunity of inhaling the breezes of the German Ocean at the same time that they are listening to the strains of harmony proceeding from the interior of the saloon.

The saloon is approached from the west by a colonnade 188 feet long, and occupies a position at the south end of the old Music Hall, with which it is connected by a spacious vestibule or refreshment saloon.

Over the colonnade, which is raised so as to form a terrace four feet above the ground-line of the esplanade, is a promenade extending round the south end and the side of the building facing the sea. This promenade is at the gallery level, and is supported on cast-iron columns with ornamental brackets.

The plan of the building externally is that of a parallelogram, with projections at the angles to break the outline; the architectural features of the exterior are simple, but characteristic of the purpose to which the building is to be appropriated. The principal façade consists of a series of compartments formed by plain pilasters, between which is a segmental or semicircular-headed window. Above these is a moulded stone cornice and blocking course, with pedestals over each pilaster; the angular towers or projections, which contain the staircases to galleries and external promenades, have double pilasters at the angles, and are raised above the other parts of the building and finished with a stone balustrade.

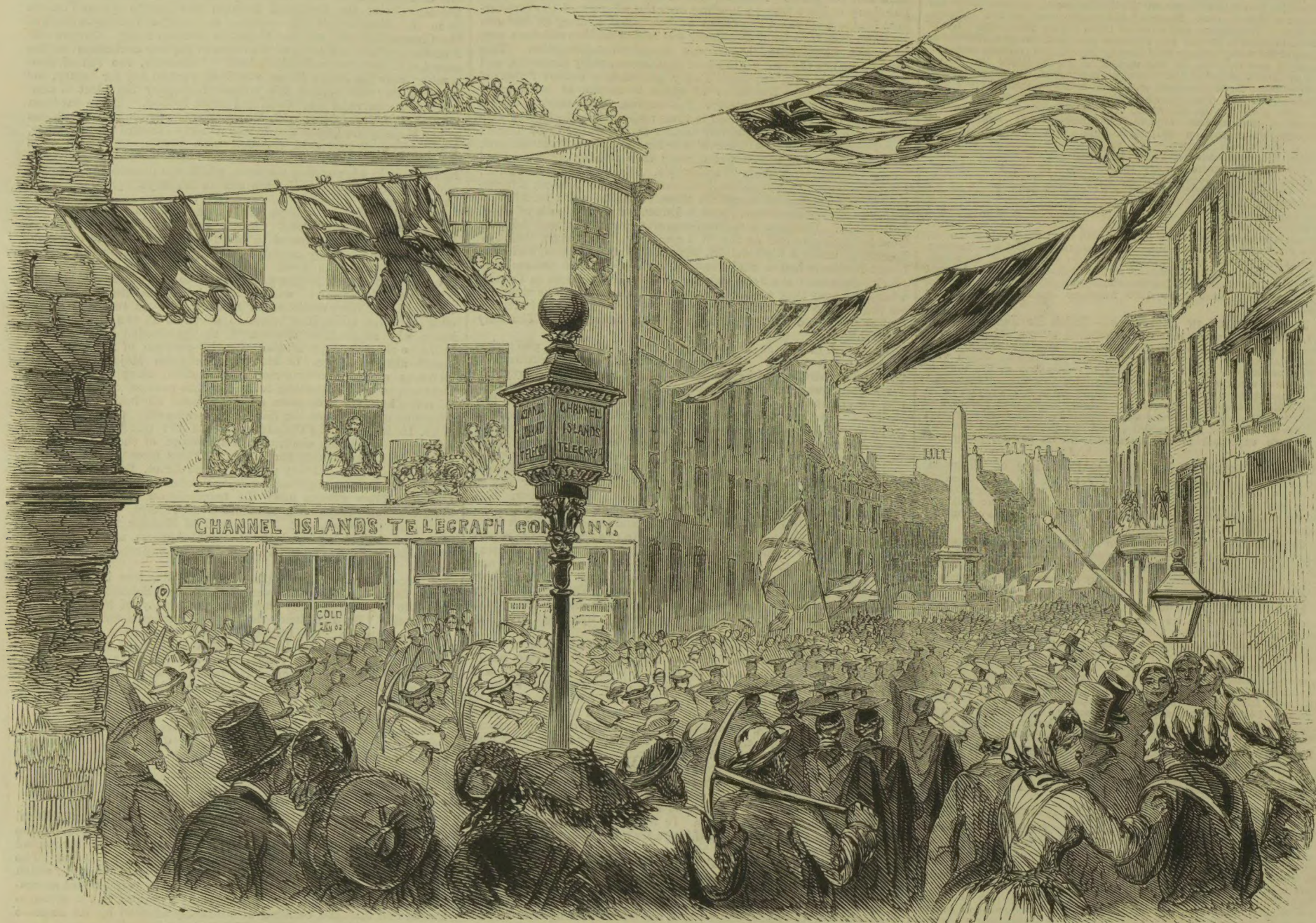
The external walls are built of Whitby stone, lined on the inside with brick, and inclose an area that, with the galleries, will accommodate 2000 persons—the internal dimensions of the building being ninety-seven feet six inches long, fifty-seven wide, and forty-four high. The roof of the central part is of the kind usually known as the Mansard roof, and is strongly framed on the inside with curved ribs twelve inches by seven inches, and thirty-two feet span; the whole is supported on ornamental cast-iron columns seven inches in diameter and eighteen feet from centre to centre.

The orchestra, which is placed at the south end of the saloon, is capable of holding fifty performers; and underneath it are retiring-rooms for the conductor and musicians.

The entire surface of the walls, which are lined, together with the vaulted ceiling, with wood, for the purpose of assisting the sound, are to be decorated by Mr. Crace, of London, who has already executed a portion with considerable taste and skill; and when entirely finished the general appearance of the interior, particularly when brilliantly lighted on the occasion of evening concerts by the sun-burners which have been provided for that purpose, will, no doubt, be highly effective and satisfactory.

THE SOIRÉE OF THE MANCHESTER ATHENÆUM is to be held in the Free-trade Hall on Thursday, the 21st inst. The Right Hon. Lord J. Russell, M.P., will be supported by Professor Aytoun. The Hon. Judge Halliutun, Dr. Charles Mackay, Mr. George Cruikshank, Viscount Gederich, M.P., Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., the Right Hon. Lord Elvry, Lieut.-General Sir Harry Smith, the members of Parliament for the district, and several other eminent men have promised to attend.

MR. MORPHY IN PARIS.—The extraordinary feat of playing eight games at the same time without seeing the board was performed on Monday, at the Café de la Régence, by Mr. Morphy, the young American player. At half-past twelve, the combatants having taken their places, in the presence of about two hundred and fifty lovers of the noble game, the play commenced by Mr. Morphy taking the move and signifying that in every one of the eight cases he played K P 2nd. Some of his opponents replied by the similar move, whilst others played differently, so as to lead to irregular openings. The play then went on without interruption for tea hours, during which time Mr. Morphy never took the slightest refreshment. The result was that the blindfold player won six of the games, and drew two, his opponents being vanquished in the following order:—M^{rs}. Prell (after seven hours and a half), Potier, Baucher, Bornemann, Berwith, and Seguin (at half-past ten). The two players who succeeded in drawing their games were M^{rs}. Lequesne and Guibert. At the end of this wonderful exhibition Mr. Morphy did not appear much fatigued.



CELEBRATION AT JERSEY OF THE OPENING OF THE CHANNEL ISLANDS TELEGRAPH.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE BISHOP ROCK LIGHTHOUSE, SCILLY.

This lighthouse is now finished, a light having been exhibited from it on the 1st of September. It is built upon the Bishop, one of the clusters of rocks on the west of the Scilly Islands, four miles from St. Agnes, at the junction of the English and Irish Channels, and will be one of the most extensively useful of all the lights under the Corporation of Trinity House. The rock is so narrow that it was necessary in one place to go down to the low water of the lowest spring tides in the open sea to get sufficient area of foundation. The building is of granite. The height of the light is 110 feet above high water.

The design, details, and general superintendence were by Mr. Walker, engineer to the Corporation, assisted by his partners, Mr. Burges and Mr. Cooper; but these gentlemen ascribe the credit of the successful execution, without the loss of life or limb, to Mr. Nicholas Douglass, who has been the resident engineer from the commencement.

The lantern—which is fourteen feet diameter, of gun metal—and a catadioptric apparatus, of the first order, were furnished by Messrs. Wilkins and Co., Long acre.

The following inscription, in bronze, is proposed to be attached to the interior of the tower:—

This Tower was erected by the Corporation of Trinity House, of Deptford Strond, London.

The first stone (one of the fifth course) was laid on the 14th July, 1852, in the sixteenth year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria. His Grace the Duke of Wellington, Master; Captain Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., Deputy Master.

The lowest stone was afterwards laid, in the chasm of the rock, at one foot below the level of low-water spring tides, on the 30th July, 1852.

The stonework of the tower was finished on the 28th of August, 1857. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Master; Captain John Shepherd, Deputy Master.

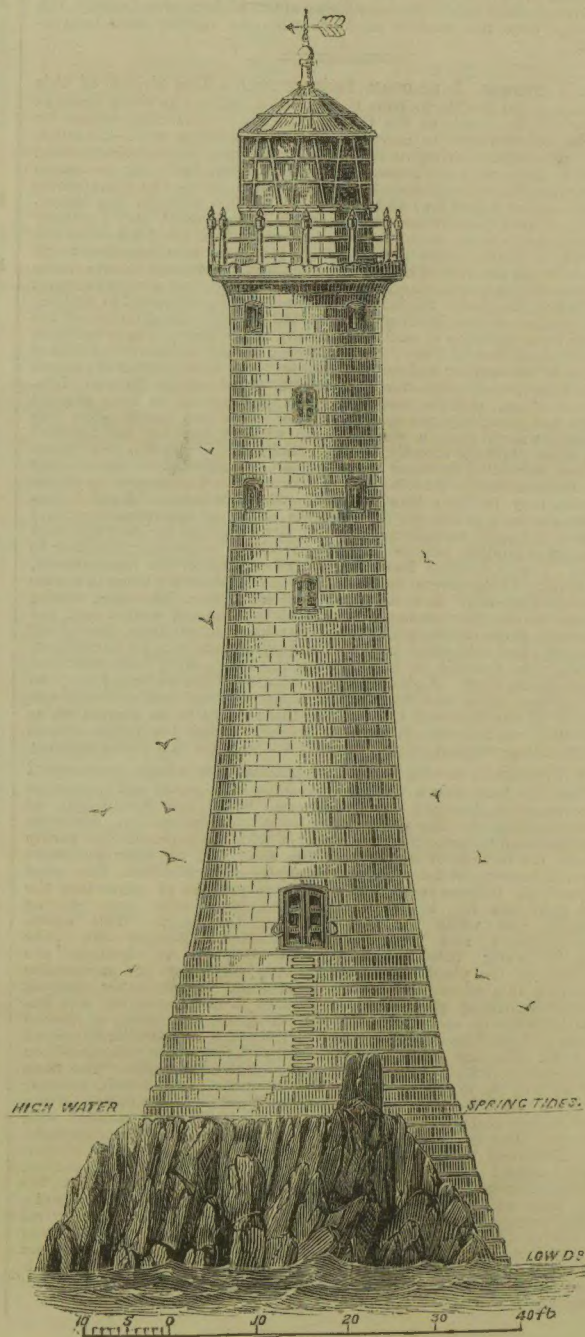
The successful termination of this most difficult undertaking was accomplished without loss of life or serious accident to any person employed. Deo solo gloria.

JAMES WALKER, Engineer.
N. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.

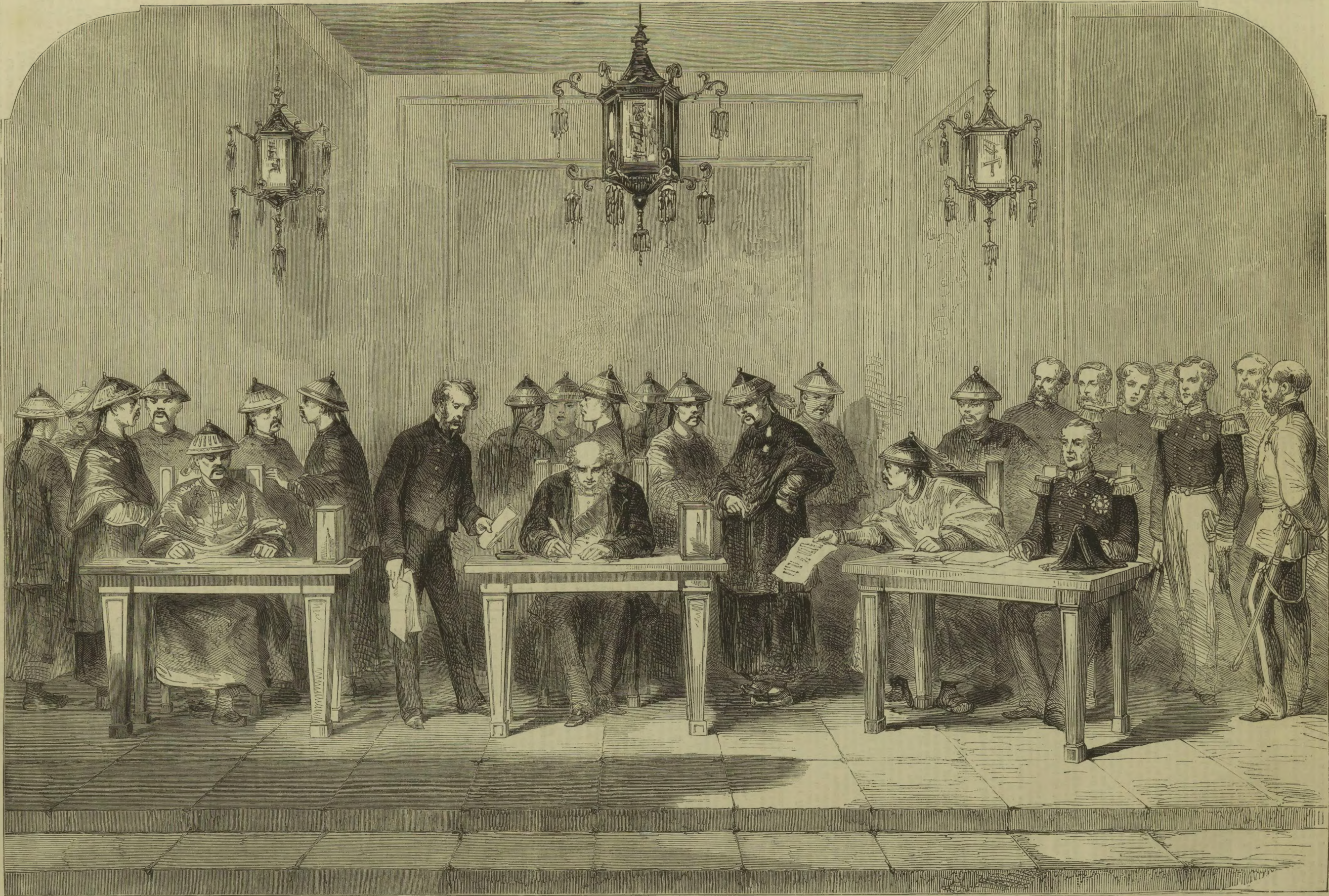
The Bishop Rock light, which burns from sunset to sunrise, is a fixed bright dioptric light of the first order, at an elevation of 110 feet above the level of high water, illuminating the entire circle, and is visible in clear weather at a distance of about fourteen miles.



MUSIC SALOON RECENTLY ERECTED AT SCARBOROUGH.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



NEW LIGHTHOUSE ON BISHOP ROCK, SCILLY ISLANDS.



HWA-SHA-NA.

THE EARL OF ELGIN.

KWEI-LEANG.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR.

SIGNING OF THE TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND CHINA AT TSIEN-TSIN ON JUNE 26, 1858.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY OF TIEN-TSIN.

A SKETCH of this interesting ceremony has been obligingly forwarded to us by a Correspondent, who writes as follows:—

Off the Peiho, Gulf of Pecheli, China, July 6, 1858.

Herewith I send you a Sketch representing the ceremony of signing the treaty just concluded between the Government of her Majesty and the Emperor of China. After innumerable delays on the part of the High Mandarin, Saturday, the 27th of June, was appointed for the performance of this important act; important not only as terminating months of bloodshed and misery, but also, in all probability, as ushering in a brighter period for the future of this unique and wonderful empire.

Your readers are aware that after the assault and capture of the fort at the mouth of the Peiho, the Allies proceeded in their light-draught vessels to the city of Tien-Tsin, the depot for the supplies of the capital. At this important place conferences were held between the Queen's Ambassador and the high Chinese dignitaries, which have ultimately terminated in an amicable adjustment of the differences which originated in the now remote affair of the loroha Arrow. The exact stipulations agreed upon have not as yet been made known, but there is little doubt that advantages have been obtained from the Chinese Government which will amply repay us for the necessary expenses of the expedition.

On the evening of the 27th ult. a procession, formed by Lord Elgin, Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, the officers of the squadron, the members of the legation, and the interpreters, accompanied by a battalion of Royal Marines, and preceded by a band of music, set out from the city, and, after a march of about three miles along a road lined by thousands of celestials, arrived at a Ya-mum, called Hai-Kwang She. On entering the courtyard of this building we were greeted with the most discordant music, the strains of which were doubtless meant to be expressive of the feelings of satisfaction and pleasure experienced by the elevated personages within. At our arrival the troops filed in and took up their position around the quadrangle; the band struck up the National Anthem, and, amid the roll of drums and the crash of trumpets, the seat of honour was taken by the British Ambassador. Kwei-Leang, the third man in the Empire, and principal Commissioner, sat on the left of Lord Elgin; Liwa-Sha-Na sat on the right; and the Admiral occupied the second seat of honour. The officers of the Royal Navy formed a large circle around the principal group. Immediately after the necessary signatures and seals were appended refreshments, consisting of tea and sweetmeats, were handed round, and, through the interpreters, a conversation was carried on in the most affable manner between his Lordship and the mandarins. Kwei-Leang is an old man of about seventy, and seemed very nervous and agitated during the whole of the proceedings: his colleague is a much younger and more cool personage. During the transaction of the business he very frequently had recourse to his snuff-box.

In a short time the cavalcade reformed, and, under a glorious moon shedding its silver light on plain and river, on temp'e-roof and glittering bayonet, recrossed the open country, wound through the narrow streets of the city, and at length, dusty and tired, reached the Embassy, where it broke up—the soldiers marching off to their quarters, and the officers repairing on board their respective ships. Thus ends the second China war.

THE TREATY WITH CHINA.

The following is an official summary of the treaty between her Majesty and the Emperor of China. Signed at Tien-Tsin, June 26, 1858:—

- Article 1. Confirms the Treaty of Nankin of 1842, and abrogates the Supplementary Treaty and General Regulations of Trade.
- Provides for the appointment of Ambassadors, Ministers, or other diplomatic agents on the part of either country at the Courts of Peking and St. James's.
- Contains provisions for the permanent establishment of a British Minister, his family, and suite at Peking, and the forms to be observed in his communications with the Imperial Government.
- Makes arrangements for the travelling and the transmission of the correspondence of the Minister and the employment by him of special couriers.
- The Emperor of China consents to nominate one of the Secretaries of State, or some high officer, to transact business with the British Minister, either personally or in writing, or on a footing of perfect equality.
- The same privileges are to be granted to the Chinese Minister in London.
- Consuls may be appointed in China, and may reside in any of the open ports, and their official rank and position as regards the Chinese local authorities is determined.
- The Christian religion, as professed by Protestants or Roman Catholics, is to be tolerated and its professors protected.
- British subjects to travel for pleasure or trade into all parts of the interior, with passports from their Consuls, countersigned by the local authorities. The regulations as regards these passports are determined. The provisions of the article not to be applied to ships' crews, for the due restraint of whom regulations are to be drawn up by the Consul and the local authorities. No pass to be given to Nankin or cities in the hands of the rebels.
- British merchant ships are to be allowed to trade up the great river (Yang-tze), but, in the present disturbed state of the Upper and Lower Valley, no port is to be opened for trade with the exception of Chin-Kiang, which is to be opened in a year from the signature of the treaty. When peace is restored British vessels are to be admitted to trade at such ports, as far as Hankow, not exceeding three in number, as the British Minister, after consulting with the Chinese Secretary of State, shall determine.
- In addition to the present ports, New-Chwang, Tang-Chow, Tai-Wan (Formosa), Chow-Chow (Swatow), and Kiung-Chow (Hainan), are to be opened, and the right of residence and holding landed property is conceded.
- British subjects are to make agreements for landed property at the rate prevailing among the people.
- No restrictions to be placed on the employment by British subjects of Chinese subjects in any lawful capacity.
- The hire of boats for transport of goods or passengers to be settled between the parties themselves, without the interference of the Chinese Government. The number of the boats not to be limited, and no monopoly allowed. If any smuggling takes place, the offender to be punished according to law.
- All questions in regard to rights of property or person between British subjects to be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities.
- Chinese subjects guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects to be arrested and punished by the Chinese authorities, according to the law of China; British subjects committing any crime in China to be tried and punished by the Consul or other public functionary according to the laws of Great Britain.
- Determines the mode of procedure in the matter of complaints on the side either of British or Chinese subjects.
- Provides for the protection of the persons and property of British subjects.
- If any British merchant-vessel in Chinese waters is plundered by robbers or pirates, the Chinese authorities are to use every endeavour to capture and punish the offenders, and to recover the stolen property.
- Wrecked or stranded vessels, or vessels under stress of weather, are to be afforded relief and security in any Chinese port; and the crews are to be furnished by the Chinese, if necessary, with the means of conveyance to the nearest consular station.
- Chinese criminals taking refuge in Hong-Kong, or on board of British ships, shall, upon the requisition of the Chinese authorities, be given up; the same also if taking refuge in the houses, or on board the vessels, of British subject at the open ports.
- The Chinese authorities to do their utmost to arrest Chinese subjects failing to discharge their debts to British subjects or fraudulently absconding, and to enforce recovery of the debts. The British authorities to do likewise as regards British subjects indebted to Chinese.
- Debts incurred by Chinese at Hong-Kong must be recovered in the courts of justice on the spot. If the debtor should abscond, and should possess real or personal property in the Chinese territory, the Chinese authorities, in concert with the British Consul, are to see justice done between the parties.
- British subjects shall pay on all merchandise, imported or exported, the duties prescribed by the tariff; but in no case shall they pay other or higher duties than the subjects of other foreign nations pay.
- Import duties to be considered payable on the landing of the goods, and duties of export on the shipment of the same.
- The tariff fixed by Art. 10 of the Treaty of Nankin to be revised by a commission of British and Chinese officers, to meet at Shanghai, so that the revised tariff may come into operation immediately after the ratification of the treaty.
- Further contracting party may demand a further revision of the tariff and of the commercial articles of the treaty at the end of ten years; but six months' notice must be given, or the tariff is to remain in force for ten years more, and so at the end of each successive ten years.
- It is agreed that within four months of the signature of the treaty the Chinese collector of duties at ports already opened, and hereafter to be opened, to British trade, shall be obliged, on application of the Consul, to

declare the amount of duties leviable on produce between the place of production and the port of shipment, and upon imports between the consular port in question and the inland markets named by the Consul, and a notification thereof shall be published in English and Chinese. British subjects may, however, clear their goods of all transit duties by the payment of a single charge; the amount of the charge to be calculated as near as possible at the rate of two-and-a-half per cent *ad valorem* duty; and it is to be fixed for each article at the conference to be held at Shanghai. The payment of transit duties by commutation is in no way to affect the tariff duties on imports or exports, which will continue to be levied separately and in full.

29. Regulates the amount of tonnage dues. British merchant vessels of more than 150 tons burden to pay at the rate of four mace per ton; if of 150 tons and under, at the rate of one mace per ton. Vessels engaged in the coasting trade, or clearing for Hong-Kong from any of the open ports, shall be entitled to a special certificate exempting them from all further payment of tonnage dues in any open port of China for a period of four months from the date of her port of clearance.

30. The master of any British merchant vessel may, within forty-eight hours after his arrival, but not later, depart without breaking bulk; in which case he will not be subject to pay tonnage dues. No other fees or charges upon entry or departure shall be levied.

31. No tonnage dues to be paid on passenger boats, or boats conveying baggage, letters, articles of provision, or other articles not subject to duty. All cargo boats, however, conveying merchandise subject to duty, shall pay tonnage dues once in six months, at the rate of four mace per register ton.

32. The consuls and superintendents of customs to consult together respecting the erection of buoys and light ships, as occasion may demand.

33. Duties to be paid to the authorised Chinese bankers, either in sycee or in foreign money, according to the assay made at Canton, July 13, 1843.

34. Sets of standard weights and measures to be delivered by the superintendent of customs to the consul at each port, to secure uniformity.

35. British merchant vessels to be at liberty to engage pilots, to take them into any of the open ports, and to convey them out, after they have discharged all legal dues and duties.

36. The superintendent of customs shall depute one or more customs officers to guard a British merchant ship on arriving off one of the open ports. They shall stay either in a boat of their own or on board ship: their food and expenses shall be supplied from the custom-house, and they shall be entitled to no fees from the master or consignee.

37. Ships' papers, bills of lading, &c., to be lodged in the hands of the Consul twenty-four hours after arrival, and full particulars of the vessel to be reported to the superintendent of customs within a further period of twenty-four hours; omission to comply with this rule within forty-eight hours punishable by a fine of 50 taels for each day's delay. The total amount of penalty not to exceed 200 taels. The master responsible for the correctness of the manifest; a false manifest subjects the master to a fine of 500 taels, but he will be allowed to correct any mistake within twenty-four hours without incurring the penalty.

38. If the master shall begin to discharge any goods without the permit from the superintendent of customs, he shall be fined 500 taels, and the goods discharged shall be confiscated wholly.

39. British merchants must apply to the superintendent of customs for a special permit to land or ship cargo. Cargo landed or shipped without such permit will be liable to confiscation.

40. No transshipment from one vessel to another can be made without special permission, under pain of confiscation of the goods transhipped.

41. The superintendent of customs shall give a port clearance when all dues and duties have been paid, and the Consul shall then return the ship's papers.

42. If the British merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer in fixing a value on goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty, each party shall call in two or three merchants, and the highest price at which any of the merchants would purchase them shall be assumed to be the value of the goods.

43. Provides that duties shall be charged upon the net weight of each article, making a deduction for the tare weight of casks, &c., and regulates the manner in which the tare on any article, such as tea, shall be fixed. The British merchant may appeal to his Consul within twenty-four hours.

44. Upon all damaged goods a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed, proportionate to their deterioration. If any disputes arise, they shall be settled in the manner pointed out in the clause of this treaty having reference to articles which pay duty *ad valorem*.

45. British merchants who have imported merchandise into an open port and paid duty may reimport their goods under certain regulations, without payment of any additional duty. British merchants desiring to re-export duty-paid imports to a foreign country to be entitled, under similar regulations, to a drawback certificate, which is to be a valid tender in payment of customs duties. Foreign grain brought into a Chinese port in a British ship, if no part has been landed, may be re-exported without hindrance.

46. The Chinese authorities at the ports to adopt the means they may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering from fraud or smuggling.

47. British merchant vessels not to resort to other than the ports declared open; nor unlawfully to enter ports, or to carry on clandestine trade along the coasts. Vessels violating this provision to be, with their cargoes, subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

48. If a British merchant vessel be concerned in smuggling, the goods to be subject to confiscation by the Chinese authorities, and the ship may be prohibited from trading further, and sent away as soon as her accounts shall have been adjusted.

49. All penalties or confiscations under the treaty to belong and be appropriated to the public service of the Chinese Government.

50. All official communications addressed by British diplomatic or consular agents to the Chinese authorities are henceforth to be written in English. For the present they will be accompanied by a Chinese version; but it is understood that in case of there being any difference of meaning between the English and Chinese text, the English Government will hold the sense expressed in the English text to be the correct sense. This provision is to apply to the present treaty, the Chinese text of which has been carefully corrected by the English original.

51. The character "I" (barbarian) not to be applied to the British Government or to British subjects in any Chinese official document issued by the Chinese authorities.

52. British ships of war, coming for no hostile purpose, or being engaged in the pursuit of pirates, to be at liberty to visit all the Chinese ports, and to receive every facility for procuring necessities, or, if required, for making repairs. The commanders of such ships to hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities on terms of equality and courtesy.

53. The contracting parties agree to concert measures for the suppression of piracy.

54. Confirms all advantages secured to the British Government by previous treaties, and stipulates that the British Government shall participate in any advantages which may be granted by the Emperor of China to any other nation.

55. The conditions affecting indemnity for expenses incurred, and loss sustained, in the matter of the Canton question, to be included in a separate article, which shall be in every respect of equal validity with the other articles of the treaty.

56. Ratifications to be exchanged within a year after the day of signature. Separate article provides that a sum of two millions of taels on account of the losses sustained by British subjects through the misconduct of the Chinese authorities at Canton, and a further sum of two millions of taels on account of the expenses of the war, shall be paid to the British representative in China by the authorities of the Kwang-Tung province.

The arrangements for effecting these payments to be determined by the British representative in concert with the Chinese authorities at Kwang-Tung.

The British forces are not to be withdrawn from Canton until the above amounts are discharged in full.

THE FUNERAL CAR OF NAPOLEON I.—In accordance with orders received from the War Office for the immediate transmission of the funeral car of Napoleon from Woolwich Arsenal to Paris, a number of workmen were employed up to a late hour on Saturday night, in the construction of an encasement of wood in which the vehicle will be placed. This encasement is ten feet in height, and is so made that the funeral car may be inspected by the people of France at the various stations on its transit to Paris. The car, with its entire drapery, fashions, &c., will be placed in its encasement, the top of the latter having been fitted with rods, to which curtains will be attached. The car will be accompanied to Paris by General Sir J. P. Burgoyne, G.C.B., Inspector-General of Fortifications, who is commissioned to deliver the vehicle, as a present from Her Majesty to the French empire. [An engraving of Napoleon's funeral car appeared in this Journal for September 18.]

THE BOARD OF TRADE announces that an official notification has been issued by the Russian Government, warning masters of vessels visiting the northern ports of Russia of the inconvenience to which they may expose themselves by neglecting to be furnished with proper consular certificates of health. The Board also announces that a despatch has been received from her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon, reporting that all vessels arriving from Brazil, and having had yellow fever on board, will be subjected to a quarantine of eight days, and will be admitted into the port of Lisbon on condition only that eight days have elapsed since the cessation of the last case.

NEW SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE.—The Electric and International Telegraph Company's new submarine cable for connecting England with the Continent has been successfully laid. It contains four wires; weighs upwards of 1200 tons; and was submerged at the rate of about 4½ knots an hour. Messrs. Glass, Elliott, and Co., of Greenwich, were the manufacturers; and the arrangements for paying out the cable from the *William Cory*, screw steamer, were under the direction of Mr. Canning, their assistant engineer.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The freedom of the city of Edinburgh has been conferred on Mr. David Roberts, the artist.

The Earl of Harrington was thrown from his horse on Saturday last, and taken up insensible. He is, however, going on favourably.

Professor Anderson, the "Wizard of the North," is to receive £12,000 for a tour of six months in Australia.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has conferred on Mr. Hilary Parr, the son of Mr. Edward Parr, the author and editor of various literary works, an appointment in the War Department.

A monument to the late Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, C.B., who distinguished himself at the famous cavalry charge at Balaklava, is to be erected near Hatherleigh, Devon.

In the grand Allée de l'Observatoire of the Luxembourg Garden a chestnut-tree is now, for the second time this year, in leaf and blossom as in the month of May.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for the week were 808,244 lbs., which is a decrease of 6573 lbs. compared with the previous statement.

The Isle of Wight papers record the death of an old sailor named Langdon, nearly ninety years of age, who fought under Lord Howe in 1794.

An overland mail route to San Francisco has been opened. It consists of a wagon track of 2701 miles from St. Louis, and the contract time is 23 days 14½ hours, the passenger fare being £40.

There are said to be ten candidates now in the field for the Hospodariat of Moldavia, and nearly the same number for Wallachia. The candidates are busily intriguing, and make magnificent promises.

The Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows have erected a handsome new hall in Liverpool, which was formally inaugurated on Wednesday week by a dinner, at which upwards of 300 persons were present.

We understand (says the *Birmingham Journal*) that Mr. Bright has now arranged to visit Birmingham in the last week of October, and address his constituents in the Townhall.

The proceedings of the Bardic Meeting at Llangollen, of which we gave some particulars last week, came to an end on Friday week, as far as the Eisteddfod was concerned. In the evening a concert was given.

Advices from Messina to the 13th ult., state that the English frigate *Cyclops*, with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe on board, was obliged to put into that port on the previous day from stress of weather.

Workmen are engaged in removing the glass from the great west window of Gloucester Cathedral and restoring the mullions, previously to the erection of a memorial window to the late Bishop Monk.

Mr. Ingham, M.P., delivered a lecture, in the Fine Arts Exhibition of the North Shields Mechanics' Institute, on Friday week, on "National taste in Art as an evidence of Political Condition."

On the evening of the 22nd ult. the aged Prince Metternich had an interview of some hours' duration with the King of the Belgians at Frankfurt.

Charles Young, Esq., has been appointed Attorney-General, and William Swabey, Esq., Registrar of Deeds and Keeper of Plans, for the Island of Prince Edward.

A bottle, with a slip of paper in it, was thrown overboard on the 21st of January last, in 48° 20' north latitude, 13° 20' west longitude, and was picked up two leagues south of the Caskets on the 16 inst.

The Government emigrant ship *Shooting Star*, 1160 tons, Captain Alcock, sailed from Liverpool on the 16th ult. for Melbourne, in charge of Surgeon-Superintendent G. Anderson, with 417 emigrants.

Philip Francis Little and Bryan Robinson, Esqs., have been appointed Assistant-Judges of the Island of Newfoundland. George James Hogsett, Esq., has also been appointed Attorney-General, and John Hayward, Esq., Solicitor-General, for the said island.

A correspondent of the *Nord* says that all the chiefs of the Rothschild's house—including members from London, Vienna, Frankfurt, and Naples—are just now assembled at Paris, forming quite a congress of financial powers.

Letters from Stockholm state that the cholera is raging there. On the 18th there were 74 new cases, and 31 deaths. Up to that date there had been altogether 511 cases and 217 deaths. The authorities had ordered that the dead from cholera should be buried beyond the city walls.

At the meeting of the Vale of Evesham Agricultural Society, recently held, the Duc d'Aumale, who has lately bought several valuable estates in the neighbourhood, gave a prize for the best crop of mangold-wurzel grown in the Vale of Evesham.

A reduction of £4 10s. per ton in the price of copper was announced at Birmingham on Friday week, making the price of tough cake and tile £98 per ton for quantities of three tons and upwards. Manufactured copper is reduced in price one halfpenny per lb.

A new church is shortly to be erected in Lower Clevedon, for the accommodation of the working classes in that locality. The seats will be free, owing to the liberality of Lady Elton, who is going to build and endow the church.

In the case of James Paton, charged at the Ayr Circuit Court, on Wednesday week, with putting horns on bulls by artificial means, and exhibiting the animals at the Ayr Agricultural Society's Show, a verdict of "Not proven" was returned.

A letter from Rome, in the *Brussels Indépendance*, states that the opening of China to Christian missionaries is the absorbing theme in Rome; and the Pope, it is added, is about to organise a grand collection throughout Catholic Europe on behalf of special Romanist missions.

A series of experiments has recently been carried out at Shoeburyness, in the presence of the select committee of Royal Artillery officers, for the purpose of testing a newly-invented platform for firing heavy ordnance. The result is stated to be highly satisfactory.

The Archbishop elect of Utrecht was consecrated on Tuesday week, St. Matthew's day, in the church of St. Gertrude at Utrecht. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Haarlem, assisted by the Bishop of Deventer, and the Dean, in the place of a third prelate.

Mr. Landor has taken up his residence at Genoa, where his family, which is numerous, possess a fine estate; and one of the curious effects of the late trial is, that it has led to a reconciliation between the aged poet and his wife, after a separation of forty years.

The late Mayor of Chester, Mr. Peter Eaton, an extensive brewer, has caused to be placed in different parts of the town public drinking fountains, a neat bowl being attached to each fountain for the convenience of drinking.

The company of the Messageries Impériales of the Mediterranean, according to the *Nord*, is about to establish a line of steamers between Suez and the Isle of Réunion, touching at Jeddah, Aden, Yambo, Massora, Mayotte, Madagascar, &c.

The last of the Special Sunday evening services for the working-classes in the nave of Rochester Cathedral for this season was held on Sunday evening last. Arrangements have been made for special Sunday evening services in the Corn Exchange.

Henceforward passports granted by her Majesty's Government to British subjects proceeding to the Continent by way of Belgium will not require the formality of being countersigned by any Belgian diplomatic or consular agent in this country.

St. Domingo journals state that on the 15th August a fire broke out in the town of Jacmel, near Port au Prince, and that it destroyed twenty houses and the custom house. These houses formed the finest quarter of the town. The damage done is estimated at 3,840,000 dols.

One of the memorial windows for the Etonians who fell in the Crimean war has just been placed in the chapel of Eton College, on the south side of the ante chapel, and it is of most beautiful and appropriate design. The windows were executed by Hardman and Co., of Birmingham.

The population of Brussels and of its suburbs now amounts to 800,000 souls, not inclusive of foreigners, who generally number 10,000. The metropolis of Belgium is the eighth in order amongst the European capitals, and the twelfth, taking into account the capitals of the entire world.

As the passenger train for London was leaving Preston, at ten o'clock on Saturday night last, it came in collision with the goods train. Several persons were injured, the engine was disabled, and two waggons were smashed. It is said that the driver left the station in opposition to six danger signals.

After a careful examination of the various designs for the monument to be erected to Hugh Miller at Cromarty—which is to consist of a Grecian Doric column and statue—the committee have intrusted the execution of the statue to Mr. Handyside Ritchie, and the column to Mr. Thomas Watson, Edinburgh.

In Austria, the committee charged to examine the question of the reform in civil judicial proceedings has proposed to retain the present written procedure, but with considerable abridgment and improvement. It also insists on the introduction of a uniform code of proceeding for the whole empire.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

ABSOLUTE dearth of topics for discussion is the great newspaper fact, and it would be affectation to deny it. The papers might truthfully stick up an announcement akin to that which mendicants used to chalk on the pavement—"Have not tasted a bit of news these three days." There is nothing going on about which people care to talk. The nations are at peace, and kings and peoples are making holiday. Truly it might be better, like *Mr. Punch*, to throw oneself upon one's back in the cool, pleasant sea, and cry "Politics next week!" But no such indulgence is permitted to the journalist. When other men have nothing to say they develop their faculty for science. But he must speak; and, if he cannot bring out of his treasury things new, the world must listen to things old, sometimes no unprofitable theme.

One would not be unkind; but the imaginative paragraphs, those which infallibly crawl forth in a period of stagnation like tadpoles in a dull pond, are hardly worthy of the go-ahead tendency of the age. The lady who remarked that Parliament must be of a great deal of use in preventing crime, because she always observed so many more accounts of offences in the papers when the Houses were up, was an accurate observer, if she did not reason to perfection. The evil that is done among us daily and hourly is elaborately photographed at these dull times; and even commonplace assaults, of which a magistrate hears dozens in a day, are elevated with heroic proportions, and have their antecedents and first causes set out for the instruction of mankind. But when even these fail, and it is necessary to interest the reader by some kind of narrative, out come, nobody knows whence, the "stories that go the round of the press." The gigantic gooseberry has long been smashed; the oyster that caught the mouse, and may be seen at "our worthy host of the Crown," has dried up; the shower of small frogs that fell in a garden in Yorkshire have been swept away; the cat that hatched the ducklings, and is so distressed at their taking to the water, has run off; and the sparrow that built a nest and reared its young in a crack over the pulpit of the Independent chapel at Piplingbury has flown away. But they have not been succeeded by better things. We are now told of a boy in Scotland who brought up an eel rather longer than himself, of the exact numbers of partridges murdered in *battues* by sportsmen and their gamekeepers, and of the number of variations which the "Snobxall Youths" succeeded in getting out of Wedgebury bells, to the annoyance of all sensible persons within hearing of the clamour. Nay, to such shifts are some folks reduced, that the old old story which furnishes an incident in one of the comedies of Samuel Foote (the British Aristophanes, as the erudite doctors of the Dramatic College think it necessary to call him, to prevent mistakes), namely, the lady swindler taking away the tradesman to a house to receive payment for goods, and locking him up as a lunatic, has been once more pressed into the service. The American *canard-mongers* sell better birds, and even the French manufacturers in that line give us original notions.

Apocryphos of America, a topic of very considerable interest to humanity general is in ventilation there. The recent capture by an American vessel of another vessel, also American, which was engaged in the slave trade, and whose commander had murdered by his hideous cruelties a large number of his wretched victims, has been read with satisfaction, and the health of the gallant captain of the *Dolphin*, U.S.N., has been toasted far and near. But the question is, what is to be done with the scoundrel who commanded the *Echo*—the slave-trader? He will be tried at Boston, a place where free men live, and will therefore, in all probability, be found guilty of piracy and murder, and sentenced to the rope, which it is to be hoped awaits him. But a difficulty, not to be easily got rid of, arises. Will the head of the Government permit such a sentence to be carried into effect, certain, as Mr. Buchanan of course is, that it will exasperate the Southern population to frenzy? One of the difficulties thus occurs which are inseparable from such compromises as those on the question of slavery, and yet, if the South were wise, and wished to stand well in public opinion, it would denounce the crime of the pirate, and say, By all means let him go to the gibbet: we rear and employ slaves, but we will not recognise a thief. We fear, however, that they have already gone too far for any such course of moderation.

Madame Ristori has been playing a character at Venice in which she had to enunciate a sentiment of hostility to an armed oppression by foreigners. The audience caught it up, and applying it of course to Austria, thundered their applause till the house rang again, and then encored the passage. But encores are not permitted in the happy lands of the South until a man in uniform, appointed by the State, has been consulted as to whether an aria or a duct may be repeated; and this fellow was not in his place when Madame Ristori left the stage to ask his permission, nor could he be found. The audience were stormy and clamorous, and at last the actress went back and repeated the words, with the original electrical result. When the official did appear, he is stated to have used abusive language to the artiste, and to have threatened to imprison her.

A new Lord Mayor has been chosen. The civic crown is transmitted to Alderman Wire, who is an energetic and intelligent gentleman, who is not likely to be moved from the ways of sound sense even by the mayoralty, so affectingly described the other day as a glass house on the top of a pole. Mr. Wire is a Dissenter; but there is no reason to apprehend his nonconformity to traditions of hospitality and good fellowship; and, as he is also a lawyer, we shall not have magisterial nonsense from the bench of justice.

Our Golden Tower at Westminster is still silent, and still do four vacant faces of a clock "stare idiotically over London." People have ceased to look up to the tower, the tremendous dawdle having put the matter out of their heads; and when the great bell shall sound, if ever that time shall come, there will be a new sensation for us. One of the small bells had to be recast, and this has at length been done, and the work approved of; and we believe that some sort of preparation for hoisting the music of the tower is in hand. The enormous delay that has taken place in giving the metropolis the clock so very much wanted, will, of course, be explained to be nobody's fault; but it is highly discreditable, for all that. Mr. Dent's noble clock has, we believe, been going these two years; so the blame is not with him, but lies between architect, bellmakers, and scaffold-builders; and we should like to know to whose sluggishness the waste of time will be finally assigned. We repeat that the clock is much wanted: there is no dial of general reference. The Horse Guards clock, which Lord Palmerston put new works into when he was War Secretary, about fifty years ago, is not believed in, and St. Paul's is understood to give only a good guess at the minute. The electric clock is too low for the population of London to see, and is, moreover, always being stopped for some purpose. Lord Denham demands that the four great faces at Westminster be filled with intelligence, and beam with light.

THE HOPPERS.

A rhyme! a rhyme! a mirthful rhyme!
To welcome back our vintage time.

Although no grape we press,
We yet can boast our sun-born crop—
The clambering vine and clustering Hop,
Down falling like a tress

With golden coins all overspread
From some Bacchant's graceful head,
And fragrant as her mouth—
That mouth which evermore hath quaff'd
The luscious blood of grapes. Rare draught!
Worthy the sunny south.

See! what a ragged happy rout
Is gathered now "about, about"
The richly-laden vines!

No lither forms, no brighter eyes,
Were ever met beneath the skies
That shone on Aulon's vines.

The sturdy tramps who rarely toil,
The true-born beggars of the soil,
Awhile cast off their sloth;
And Tinker Dick puts out his fire,
And Fiddler Tom scorns common hire—
They join the hoppers both!

There's Nimming Ned, and Lazy Kate,
And Mumper Joe, from Cripplegate,
For once *don't* labour shirk;
For such the mirth around the "bin,"
As gathered hops are tumbled in,
That idleness will work.

Poor toil-worn Sampson from the docks
Behind him leaves trucks, cranes, and locks,
To have a "hopping out;"
And Giles at plough "wunt take his turn,"
And Molly "wunnt bake or churn,
Whilst hoppers is about."

Long may the Hop bring wealth and sport,
And, mingling with the luscious wort,
Give us our barley wine.

So, from this glass, snow-capp'd, and full
With liquid amber, drink "John Bull!"
Bless him, and bless the Bine!"—MARK LEMON.

DONATI'S COMET.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE comet becomes more and more brilliant on each evening that it can be seen, and bids fair to exceed all those which have been visible since the wonderful one of 1811, of which we have heard so much. The changes which have taken place in its telescopic appearance are much more remarkable, and all the phenomena seen in Halley's comet in 1835 seem to be reproduced in the present, as well as others which were remarked in the various comets of the eighteenth century, particularly that of 1744. A peculiar change was very remarkable in the nucleus of the comet on September 27, when, instead of the large and planetary aspect which it has hitherto exhibited (see ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of September 25), all its substance seemed to have been dissipated into the luminous sector surrounding it, and the nucleus itself to have dwindled down to a very small compass, although it still continues of extraordinary brilliancy, and flashes like a star of the first magnitude. The tail could be traced for seven degrees and a half with a small telescope on September 27, and was altogether a remarkable object. It appears to be becoming broader nearer the nucleus, and the margins surrounding the head and left side of the tail are much more brilliant than formerly.

As a short sketch of the history of the present remarkable comet, we may state that it was discovered by M. Donati, the astronomer, at Florence, on June 2 of the present year, when it was of extraordinary faintness. A few days' observations proved that it was an original discovery, and that it bore no resemblance to a comet detected in America a few weeks previously in the same part of the sky, and M. Donati was the first to announce its forthcoming brilliancy at the time of perihelion at the latter end of September, a prophecy which we have seen is now an established fact. Not only on account of its faintness at that time, but likewise from its slow movement across the heavens, it was immediately apparent that it was situated at a great distance from the earth at the time of its discovery, and it still keeps so far from us that we have no reason to fear for any collision either from it or its gigantic tail. On Oct. 2 (to-day) it is sixty-two millions of miles from us; on Oct. 10, when it will approach closest to us, it will be still fifty-one millions of miles away; and on Oct. 19 it will be as far off as on Oct. 2. It is equally distant from the Sun, being fifty-five millions from it on Sept. 20, when it approached nearest to that luminary.

In consequence of the great distance of the comet from the earth, as likewise from the comet and the earth going in opposite directions, the orbit which it describes about the Sun is still a matter of slight uncertainty, and the exact path which it will take in the heavens till the time of its disappearance in our northern latitudes may be a little inexact, although not much. It may be stated for certain, however, that the comet is now passing directly to the star Arcturus, and, as the comet and this star are the brightest objects in the western heavens during the evenings, its course to Oct. 5 may be easily traced. At six p.m. of Oct. 5 it will be a very little to the right, and a very little to the south, of Arcturus, and we hope our readers may have a clear sky to witness the conjunction of two such bright objects, which will be separated by but a very short distance. On Oct. 14 it will set two hours and a half after the Sun, at nearly the same point of the horizon. After passing Arcturus it will direct its course towards Antares or Alpha Scorpii. The course of the comet to its disappearance will be seen from the following ephemeris, which is founded upon the places of the comet during the months of June, July, August, and September:—

| Oct. | 1 | .. | h. | m. | s. | .. | 29 | 4 | North Declination. |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------------------|
| 3 | .. | .. | 13 | 16 | 51 | .. | 25 | 27 | " |
| 5 | .. | .. | 13 | 39 | 44 | .. | 20 | 43 | " |
| 7 | .. | .. | 14 | 4 | 0 | .. | 15 | 5 | " |
| 9 | .. | .. | 14 | 29 | 3 | .. | 8 | 33 | " |
| 11 | .. | .. | 14 | 64 | 7 | .. | 1 | 31 | " |
| | .. | .. | 15 | 18 | 29 | .. | | | " |

THE RANGE OF THE HUMAN VOICE.—There are about nine perfect tones, but 17,592,186,044,415 different sounds. Thus fourteen direct muscles, alone or together, produce 16,333; thirty indirect muscles produce 173,741,823; and all in co-operation produce the number we have named, and these independently of different degrees of intensity.—*Physiological Notanda.*

THE ARMY CLOTHING CONTRACT COMMISSION, appointed in consequence of the immense frauds discovered at the Weedon depot, has been sitting during the past week. The commissioners are Mr. Selfe, the police magistrate; Mr. Aspinall Turner, one of the members of Parliament for Manchester; and Colonel Henry John French; Mr. Selfe being the chairman. Mr. D. L'Estrange Dew is the secretary of the commission. The examination, which had previously been held in one of the committee-rooms of the House of Commons, has been latterly carried on at the Government depot at Weedon. Some points of interest have arisen during the inquiry, but the evidence is much too lengthy for our columns. At the close of the investigation we may possibly give a *resumé* of the proceedings.

THEATRES, &c.

OLYMPIC.—A new piece, entitled "A Tale Twice Told," by Mr. Wooler, was produced on Monday. The author means by his title that he has taken a farcical view of an old story, out of which more than one tragedy has been constructed—namely, the treachery of Athelwold towards King Edgar in reference to Elfrida. *Mr. Barnard Breckley* (Mr. Lewis Ball) in a similar manner betrays his friend *Mr. Percy Gannett* (Mr. Walter Gordon). The latter has, however, consoled himself with a *Miss Mannerly* (Miss Hughes), and has, therefore, no great reason to punish the delinquent. Nevertheless, he determines to plague him a little; and by paying him a visit compels him to resort to stratagem to conceal his perfidy. This very *Miss Mannerly* herself is employed to substitute the beautiful wife, to whom *Mr. Gannett* pretends most assiduously to pay his attention, thus throwing poor *Breckley* into the agonies of jealousy. Mr. Lewis Ball eminently distinguished himself in the performance, and *Mrs. Breckley* (a very poor part) was excellently played by Miss Wyndham who was most charmingly dressed. The action passes in a fashionably furnished drawing-room, and the whole piece was gracefully acted, to the satisfaction of the audience.

STRAND.—That prolific playwright, Mr. Charles Selby, produced on Monday another new piece at this theatre. It is entitled "My Aunt's Husband." The principal character, and prime mover of the action, is one *Mrs. Moulsey Mifflins*, whose great delight is to sow the seeds of mischief amongst her acquaintance. She is altogether a shabby person—in mind, estate, and attire. This old lady conceives a notion that *Captain Touchwood* and his wife (Mr. Swanborough and *Mrs. Leigh Murray*), are not what they would appear to be, more lovers, but actual married people. Their bickerings are of too pronounced a character for any state less secure than that of wedlock. She is right; for there is a secret marriage, on account of the lady being a widow and precluded by her late husband's will from a second matrimonial alliance. In that case, the property passes to *Mr. and Mrs. Nettleton* (Mr. W. Mowbray and Miss E. Wilton); and of course to these very people the suspicions of *Mrs. Mifflins* are communicated. To deceive them, the *Touchwoods* dress up their footman, *Samuel Sniggers* (Mr. James Clarke), as the Captain's lady; but, after making sport enough to convulse the house, he drops his assumed character too soon, and so exposes the plot. But all is made right by the discovery of a subsequent will, which enables *Mrs. Touchwood* to declare her position to the world without fear. The piece was successful.

SURREY.—The two authors we have just named in connection with the above two houses have also supplied the two leading pieces with which the principal transpontine theatre has commenced its winter season. Mr. Wooler rejoices in the production of a three act drama, entitled "The Branded Race." The action of the play is placed in 1465, in connection with the reign of Henry IV. of Castile; but the author has drawn upon his imagination for the principal character. He supposes that the councils of this Monarch were guided by one *Diegarias* (Mr. Creswick) who was secretly a Jew, and had been whipped out of Spain into Athens by the father of one *Don Juan de Rosa*; but had since, as a Christian, risen into high station and authority. A conspiracy is formed both against him and the Monarch. The latter the Court has resolved to depose; for the former *Don Juan de Rosa* (Mr. Fernandez) provides a heartless snare, which righteously leads to his own destruction. He betrays *Leonora*, his daughter (Mrs. Charles Calvert), into a pretended wedding, *Diegarias* becomes acquainted with both plots by the end of the first act. Determined to repair or to avenge the insult and injury, *Diegarias* employs a Moor, *Abdallah* (Mr. Basil Potter), to take the offender's life in case of his refusing to complete the legal union. The young man does refuse; but defies the assassination, on the ground that his assignation with *Leonora* is known by his courtly friends. *Diegarias*, therefore, sends him into custody to the King, who decrees his instant marriage. In the meanwhile *Abdallah*, who knows the Minister's origin, has turned against his master, and, though mortally wounded, survives long enough to inform *Don Juan* of the fact. This serves the young conspirator for a defence; and, on making his appeal on this ground, King, Bishop, and Knight, all shrink from the pollution of the Jew's society. *Diegarias* pleads for religious toleration in vain. Even his daughter, being a Christian, is torn from him, and in the struggle slain, *Diegarias* at that moment slaying *Don Juan* also. The King, however, might have saved both himself and his Minister by siding with *Diegarias*; for, simultaneously with his disgrace, the banner of *Alfonso* enters the Palace, with the tolling of the Cathedral bell, and the unfortunate *Henry IV.* is made prisoner by his own treacherous courtiers. The play is in blank verse, was well acted, and proved deservedly successful. A melodrama, by Mr. C. Selby, succeeded, entitled "Harold Hawk." This hero (Mr. Shepherd) is in love with *Jessie Gray* (Mrs. Hudson Kirby), who, however, prefers one *Leonard Lincoln* (Mr. Fernandez). *Harold* takes to drinking and to poaching; and at length endeavours to enter by night the cottage of *Mrs. Gray*, when he gets shot by *Jessie*, and is upon her evidence convicted and transported. The second act is passed in Australia, where the good characters of the piece are seeking their fortunes and the bad expiating their offences. *Harold Hawk*, as an escaped convict, finds *Mrs. Jessie Lincoln* alone during her husband's absence, and, after robbing the bureau, meditates a diabolical revenge. He at first resolves to kill her with the dinner knife, but at last determines on straggling her, and attaches a rope to the beams of the hut. While thus engaged the noose closes on his own wrist, and, the ladder falling, he is suspended from the rafter. The return of the husband, with the soldiers in search of the convict, brings the piece to a happy conclusion. But the audience expressed their disapprobation of the rope business. A comedietta by Mr. Belton, entitled "What's your Game?" concluded the evening's entertainment. We must add that a new drop by Mr. Dalby, representing white satin curtains, obtained the approbation of the audience, which was numerous. On the whole, the opening of the season is sufficiently promising.

CITY OF LONDON.—This theatre has reopened, not only with a new curtain, but with a new interior. The new embellishments are, indeed, very elegant; and a handsome chandelier, by Messrs. Defries, ornaments the centre of the house. A new piece, by the late Mr. John Wilkins, called "Twenty Years in a Debtor's Prison," is effectively performed; followed by a clever adaptation, by Mr. Travers, of the "Trovatore." We have reason to commend the manner in which both dramas are placed upon the stage. The appointments are good and appropriate, and the performance throughout of a forcible and pathetic kind. The house was well filled on the evening of our visit with a very respectable audience.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—Mrs. Howard Paul's benefit was fully and fashionably attended on Thursday evening, and the fair benefactors met with a prodigious encore in her imitation of Mr. Sims Reeves. The fine manner, method, even to the tone of voice, of the great English tenor were cleverly mimicked; and we doubt if "Come into the garden, Maud!" ever found more friends than it did on this occasion. Mr. Howard Paul's last new character, "Miss Tabitha Pry," is an excellent bit of character, and hits off a class of "old-young ladies" with humorous fidelity. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul's "Patchwork" meets the taste of our amusement seekers to a nicety; and, as a consequence, their elegant little *salon* is thronged every evening.

MISS GLYN.—We are glad to see that this distinguished actress, whose public appearances of late have been few and far between, has not entirely left the stage, which can ill afford to lose so classical an artiste as she—the last of the Kemble school. She is announced to read and act for a few nights at Manchester, at Liverpool, at Bradford, and at other towns.

IMITATIVE READINGS.—Mr. Douglas Thompson has been giving his imitative readings and vocal and oratorical entertainment in all provinces. Last week he was at Midhurst, where every available seat in the inch of standing room was occupied. The short introduction, or necessity of good reading and speaking being taught in educational establishments was followed by a succession of clever imitations by his habits in oratory and reading. The readings were concluded by an imaginary conversation, which sent the audience home highly amused with the evening's amusement. We must not omit to mention that the specimen of old English song from Mr. W. C. Chapman's collection, which Mr. Thompson introduced in his lecture at St. James's Hall, was much relished.



HOP-PICKERS ON THE ROAD.—DRAWN BY PHIZ.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

HOP-PICKING.

OUR artist's drawing on the following page is a faithful representation of the picturesque and busy scene of "hop-picking," which may now be witnessed in several parts of the country, more particularly in Kent and Sussex, the chief hop-growing counties. Hop-picking

generally commences about the early part of September, and ends towards the middle of October.

Beautiful as the hop-gardens appear when the hops are in their pride and prime, and ere a pole has been pulled or a bine cut, yet to us they seem more beautiful when the fruit of the farmer's toil, and of God's goodness, is being gathered in. At such a time

the gardens present a most lovely and picturesque appearance. In one part stand the tall hop-poles, like an army, the bines twining lovingly around, and the green leaves and yellow hops hanging gracefully from them; here, forming perfect festoons—there, fantastically-shaped semi-wreaths and garlands, whilst the air is filled with the delightful aroma of the hops. In front of, and between, the ranks of the



HOP-PICKERS RESTING.—DRAWN BY PHIZ.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



HOP-PICKING.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PENE and Mr. W. HARRISON. On Monday and during the Week her Majesty's servants will perform Ballo's opera, *THE ROSE OF CASTILLE*. Principal Characters by Miss LOUISA PENE, Miss SAUNDERS, Miss H. PRINCE, Mr. P. Glover, Mr. A. St. Albans, Mr. George Halsey, Mr. Bartleman, and Mr. Harrison. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. To conclude with a grand Ballet Divertissement, by Miss Zella Michielet, Pasquale and Morlacchi, with a numerous corps de ballet. The band of Fifty Performers, and the chorus of Forty Voices, selected from the Royal Italian Opera. On Wednesday a new grand Ballet Divertissement, entitled *LA FLEUR D'AMOUR*, in three acts and arranged by M. Petit. The new music composed by Mr. Alfred Mellon. Acting Managers, Mr. William Brough and Mr. Edward Murray; Stage Manager, Mr. E. Stirling. Doors open at Seven. Commencement at half-past.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, *THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL*. Wednesday, *THE WAY TO REDEMPTION*. Thursday, *WIVES AS THEY WERE*. Friday, *THE RIVALS*. After the Comedies, *Peter Pan*, the renowned Spanish Dancer, and *THE KING'S GARDENER*, except on Thursday, when *LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS*, concluding with JOHN JONES.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On Monday and during the Week will be presented Shakespeare's play of *THE MERCHANT OF VENICE*. Shylock by Mr. O. Kean; Portia by Mrs. G. Kean. Preceded by the farce of *DYING FOR LOVE*.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sixth week of the New Comedy, *EXTREMES*, or Men of the Day. Mr. Leigh Murray, Miss Woolgar, Ballo, Lanni Pannu, and New Farce, every Evening. Doors open at half-past six. Commencement at Seven o'clock. Box-office open daily from Eleven to Five.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Westminster. Mr. WILLIAM COOKE, 8, St. James's Place. This Grand Hysteronproteron Temple of the World WILL OPEN on MONDAY, OCT. 11, 1889, Elegantly Re-embellished and Artistically Decorated with a New and Appropriate Act Drop; Massive and Elaborate Chandelier; Powerful and Dramatic Company, comprising Established Favorites and Additional Artists—Gem and Star Equestrians—Togetherness with the Best and Largest Band of Beautifully Trained Horses in Europe. In this age of progression the Proprietor anxious to accord with the spirit of the times, begs to submit to his Patrons generally a New Tactic, which he feels confident will meet with approval. The following is the Scale of the Reduced Prices of Admission:—Dress Circle, 2s.; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Galleries, 6d. The Opening Piece, full of striking situations and effects, will be a dramatic version of a tale in the "Waverley Novels," by Mr. T. Townend, called *THE COVENANTERS*, or the Battle of Bothwell Brig; produced with new scenery, costumes, appointments, and properties, in which the entire resources of the Levantine Establishment will be called into action. The Illustrations of All Nations in the Arena will include the most striking of the first English, American, and Continental Professions of the Art of Imitation. Terminating with a laughable Farce.

PATRON—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.
ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Lectures on Chemistry, by Mr. E. V. Gardner, on Natural Philosophy, by Mr. J. L. King; on Music, by Mr. Thorpe Peed, assisted by Mr. Freeman. The Atlantic Telegraph Cable explained by Mr. King, with specimens of Hawaiian Sea Cables. The latest Quarter Round, 1s.; the Quarter of a Round, 6d.; the Half Round, 3d. The Lecture is given for the first time. The Inaugural Meeting of the Institution will take place on Monday Evening, the 4th inst. Persons desirous of joining are requested to attend. The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock. Open daily from Twelve to Five; Evening, Seven to Ten. Managing Director, R. I. LONGBOTTOM, Esq.

HIGHBURY BARN, Le Chateau de Fleurs de Londres. Music and Dancing from Eight till half-past Eleven. One Shilling.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL.—Last week but Two—POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Charing-cross. Evenings at Eight; Saturday Afternoon at Three. Private Boxes, One Guinea; Box Seats, 5s.; Orchestra Seats, 2s.; Area, 1s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Places may be secured at the Polygraphic Hall; and at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S Comic and Musical Entertainment, *PATCHWORK*, Every Evening, at Eight, at the *EGYPTIAN HALL*, Piccadilly. The Entertainment embracing the most popular and successful of Character, Scotch, English, and Irish Ballads, Operatic Selections, Wines and Oddities. Cries from Punch, &c. Stalls, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Morning Representation every Saturday, at Three.

CHARLES OKEY'S PARIS—Parisians—Peculiarities and Pastimes—German Springs—Diorama and Burlesque Sketches—Piano, 2s.; 1s.; reserved chairs, 2s. Evenings (except Saturday), at Eight; Tuesdays and Thursdays, at Three—Lower Arcade Room, Adelphi-street, Charing-cross.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION—BAZAAR, Baker-street.—New additions.—Their Majesties the King and Queen of Hanover, and the Prince Royal. Also, the President of the United States of America, Mr. Cleveland. Admission, 1s.; Extra, 2s.; 3s.; 4s.; 5s.; 6s.; 7s.; 8s.; 9s.; 10s.; 11s.; 12s.; 13s.; 14s.; 15s.; 16s.; 17s.; 18s.; 19s.; 20s.; 21s.; 22s.; 23s.; 24s.; 25s.; 26s.; 27s.; 28s.; 29s.; 30s.; 31s.; 32s.; 33s.; 34s.; 35s.; 36s.; 37s.; 38s.; 39s.; 40s.; 41s.; 42s.; 43s.; 44s.; 45s.; 46s.; 47s.; 48s.; 49s.; 50s.; 51s.; 52s.; 53s.; 54s.; 55s.; 56s.; 57s.; 58s.; 59s.; 60s.; 61s.; 62s.; 63s.; 64s.; 65s.; 66s.; 67s.; 68s.; 69s.; 70s.; 71s.; 72s.; 73s.; 74s.; 75s.; 76s.; 77s.; 78s.; 79s.; 80s.; 81s.; 82s.; 83s.; 84s.; 85s.; 86s.; 87s.; 88s.; 89s.; 90s.; 91s.; 92s.; 93s.; 94s.; 95s.; 96s.; 97s.; 98s.; 99s.; 100s.; 101s.; 102s.; 103s.; 104s.; 105s.; 106s.; 107s.; 108s.; 109s.; 110s.; 111s.; 112s.; 113s.; 114s.; 115s.; 116s.; 117s.; 118s.; 119s.; 120s.; 121s.; 122s.; 123s.; 124s.; 125s.; 126s.; 127s.; 128s.; 129s.; 130s.; 131s.; 132s.; 133s.; 134s.; 135s.; 136s.; 137s.; 138s.; 139s.; 140s.; 141s.; 142s.; 143s.; 144s.; 145s.; 146s.; 147s.; 148s.; 149s.; 150s.; 151s.; 152s.; 153s.; 154s.; 155s.; 156s.; 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long, 1890 in. 638 in. long, 1896 in. 640 in. long, 1902 in. 642 in. long, 1908 in. 644 in. long, 1914 in. 646 in. long, 1920 in. 648 in. long, 1926 in. 650 in. long, 1932 in. 652 in. long, 1938 in. 654 in. long, 1944 in. 656 in. long, 1950 in. 658 in. long, 1956 in. 660 in. long, 1962 in. 662 in. long, 1968 in. 664 in. long, 1974 in. 666 in. long, 1980 in. 668 in. long, 1986 in. 670 in. long, 1992 in. 672 in. long, 1998 in. 674 in. long, 2004 in. 676 in. long, 2010 in. 678 in. long, 2016 in. 680 in. long, 2022 in. 682 in. long, 2028 in. 684 in. long, 2034 in. 686 in. long, 2040 in. 688 in. long, 2046 in. 690 in. long, 2052 in. 692 in. long, 2058 in. 694 in. long, 2064 in. 696 in. long, 2070 in. 698 in. long, 2076 in. 700 in. long, 2082 in. 702 in. long, 2088 in. 704 in. long, 2094 in. 706 in. long, 2100 in. 708 in. long, 2106 in. 710 in. long, 2112 in. 712 in. long, 2118 in. 714 in. long, 2124 in. 716 in. long, 2130 in. 718 in. long, 2136 in. 720 in. long, 2142 in. 722 in. long, 2148 in. 724 in. long, 2154 in. 726 in. long, 2160 in. 728 in. long, 2166 in. 730 in. long, 2172 in. 732 in. long, 2178 in. 734 in. long, 2184 in. 736 in. long, 2190 in. 738 in. long, 2196 in. 740 in. long, 2202 in. 742 in. long, 2208 in. 744 in. long, 2214 in. 746 in. long, 2220 in. 748 in. long, 2226 in. 750 in. long, 2232 in. 752 in. long, 2238 in. 754 in. long, 2244 in. 756 in. long, 2250 in. 758 in. long, 2256 in. 760 in. long, 2262 in. 762 in. long, 2268 in. 764 in. long, 2274 in. 766 in. long, 2280 in. 7

THE INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON AT GRANTHAM.

THE statue erected to Sir Isaac Newton at Grantham, Lincolnshire—near which town he was born, and in which he received the rudiments of his education—was inaugurated on Tuesday week, as duly recorded in the last number of this Journal, with great ceremony, and in the midst of a vast concourse of persons, including many men of science from all parts of the country. On the first page of our present Number we have illustrated this interesting Inaugural Ceremony, and on the present page we give an Engraving of the Statue.

To the particulars of the inauguration given in this Journal last week we add the following account of the procession. At one o'clock the noblemen and gentlemen taking part in the procession met at the Grammar-school, and proceeded thence to St. Peter's-hill in the following order:—

Escort of Military.
The Band of the Royal South Lincolnshire Militia.
Town Flag. Crier. Town Flag.
Policemen. Chief Constable. Policemen.
Mace Bearer. Mace Bearer. Mace Bearer.
Ex-Mayor. The Mayor. The Recorder. Town Clerk.
The Vicar and Parochial Clergy of the Borough.
The Aldermen and Borough Magistrates.
The Town Council—three abreast.
The Boys of the Grammar-school—four abreast.
Head School Boy, carrying the "Principia."
Second Boy, carrying the Reflecting Telescope invented by Newton.
Third Boy, carrying Newton's Prism.
The Masters of the Grammar School.
The Lord Bishop of the Diocese.
The Right Hon. Lord Brougham. Professor Owen.
Dr. Whewell. The Committee of Selection.
Major-General the Hon. Sir E. Cust, K.C.H. Sir G. Welby, Bart.
The Sculptor. The Founders,
W. Theed, Esq. Messrs. Robinson and Co.
The Secretaries.
The Members of the Committee—three abreast.
Gentlemen attending by invitation—three abreast.

The route was by Church-terrace, Vine-street, and High-street. The appearance which the procession presented, banners flying and band playing as it approached the place of the statue, was very imposing. On their arrival Lord Brougham took his seat on a chair which was said to have belonged to Sir Isaac, and was loudly cheered. Immediately behind him was seated the Mayor of Grantham, Mr. Ostler, and the Bishop of Lincoln. On the seats around were Sir J. Trollope M.P., Mr. Milnes, M.P., Dr. Whewell, Professor Owen, Sir J. Rennie, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Lord A. Compton, Dr. Latham, and a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. When all were seated, the covering, which till now hid the statue from view, was withdrawn, and a chorus of cheers burst from the assemblage. The noble statue stood out in the bright sunshine in all its elegant proportions, and its character and expression were the theme of general admiration.

When the cheering attendant upon the withdrawal of the covering from the statue had subsided, Lord Brougham delivered a magnificent oration, of which we were unable last week to give more than the concluding portion. His Lordship spoke as follows:—

We are this day assembled to commemorate him of whom the consent of nations has declared that that man is chargeable with nothing like a follower's exaggeration of local partiality which pronounces the name of Newton as that of the greatest genius ever bestowed, by the bounty of Providence, for instructing mankind on the frame of the universe, and the laws by which it is governed—the noble Lord was here overpowered by emotion, and paused: in a few seconds he proceeded—

Whose genius dimmed all other men's as far
As does the midday sun the midnight star.

But, though scaling those lofty heights be hopeless, yet is there some use and much gratification in contemplating by what steps he ascended. Tracing his course of action may help others to gain the lower eminences lying within their reach; while admiration excited and curiosity satisfied are frames of mind both wholesome and pleasing. Nothing new, it is true, can be given in narrative; hardly anything in reflection; less still, perhaps, in comment or illustration; but it is well to assemble in one view various parts of the vast subject, with the surrounding circumstances, whether accidental or intrinsic, and to mark in passing the misconception raised by individual ignorance or national prejudice which the historian of science occasionally finds crossing his path. The remark is common and is obvious, that the genius of Newton did not manifest itself at a very early age; his



STATUE OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON, INAUGURATED LAST WEEK AT GRANTHAM.

faculties were not, like those of some great and many ordinary individuals, precociously developed. His earliest history is involved in some obscurity; and the most celebrated of men has, in this particular, been compared to the most celebrated of rivers, the Nile—as if the course of both in its feeble state had been concealed from mortal eyes. We have it, however, well ascertained that within four years—between the age of eighteen and twenty-two—he had begun to study mathematical science, and had taken his place amongst its greatest masters, learnt for the first time the elements of geometry and analysis, and discovered calculus which entirely changed

the face of the science, effecting a revolution in that and in every branch of philosophy connected with it. Before 1661 he had not read Euclid; in 1665 he had committed to writing the method of fluxions. At twenty-five years of age he had discovered the law of gravitation, and laid the foundation of celestial dynamics, the science created by him. Before ten years had elapsed he added to his discoveries that of the fundamental properties of light. So brilliant a course of discovery, in so short a time—changing and reconstructing analytical, astronomical, and optical science—almost defies belief. The statement could only be deemed possible by an appeal to the incontestable evidence that proves it strictly true. By a rare felicity these doctrines gained the universal assent of mankind as soon as they were clearly understood, and their originality has never been seriously called in question. The limited nature of man's faculties precludes the possibility of his ever reaching at once the utmost excellence of which they are capable. Survey the whole circle of the sciences, and trace the history of our own progress in each—you find this to be the universal rule. Nor is this great law of gradual progress confined to the physical sciences; in the moral it equally governs. Again, in constitutional policy, see by what slow degrees, from its first rude elements—the attendance of feudal tenants at their lords' courts, and the summons of burghers to grant supplies of money—the great discovery of modern times in the science of practical politics has been effected, the representative scheme, which enables States of any extent to enjoy popular government, and allows mixed monarchy to be established, combining freedom with order—a plan pronounced by the statesmen and writers of antiquity to be of hardly possible formation, and wholly impossible continuance. The globe itself, as well as the science of its inhabitants, has been explored according to the law which forbids a sudden and rapid leaping forward, and decrees that each successive step, prepared by the last, shall facilitate the next. Even Columbus followed several successive discoverers on a small scale; and is by some believed to have had, unknown to him, a predecessor in the great exploit by which he pierced the night of ages, and unfolded a new world to the eyes of the old. The arts afford no exception to the general law. Demosthenes had eminent forerunners, Pericles the last. The art of war itself is no exception to the rule. The plan of bringing an overpowering force to bear on a given point had been tried occasionally before Frederick II. reduced it to a system; and the Wellingtons and Napoleons of our own day made it the foundation of their strategy, as it had also been previously the mainspring of our naval tactics. So the inventive powers of Watt—preceded as he was by Worcester and Newcomen, but, far more material, by Caus and Rapin—had been exercised on some admirable contrivances, now forgotten, before he made the step which created the steam-engine anew; not only the parallel motion, possibly a corollary to the proposition on circular motion in the "Principia," but the separate condensation, and, above all, the governor—perhaps the most exquisite of mechanical inventions; and now we have those here present who apply the like principle to the diffusion of knowledge, aware, as they must be, that its expansion has the same happy effect naturally of preventing mischief from its excess which the skill of the great mechanist gave artificially to steam, thus rendering his engine as safe as it is powerful (A burst of applause). The grand difference, then, between one discovery or invention and another is in degree rather than in kind; the degree in which a person, while he outstrips those whom he comes after, also lives, as it were, before his age. Nor can any doubt exist that in this respect Newton stands at the head of all who have extended the bounds of knowledge (Cheers). The most marvellous attribute of Newton's discoveries is that in which they stand out prominent among all the other feats of scientific research, stamped with the peculiarity of his intellectual character. He not only enlarged the actual dominion of knowledge, penetrating to regions never before explored, and taking with a firm hand undisputed possession, but he showed how the bounds of the visible horizon might be yet further extended, and enabled his successors to occupy what he could only descry; as the illustrious discoverer of the New World made from those he had traversed—lands and seas of which they could form to themselves no conception, any more than they had been able to comprehend the course by which he led them on his grand enterprise. In this achievement, and in the qualities which alone made it possible—inexhaustible fertility of resources, patience unshaken, close meditation that could suffer no distraction, steady determination to pursue paths that seemed all but hopeless, and unflinching courage to declare the truths they led to, how far soever removed from ordinary apprehension—in these characteristics of high and original genius we may be permitted to compare the career of those great men. But Columbus did not invent the mariner's compass, as Newton did the instrument which guided his course and enabled him to make, and his successors to extend, his discoveries by closely following his directions in using it. Nor did the compass suffice to the great navigator without any observations, though he dared to steer without a chart; while it is certain that, by the philosopher's instrument, his discoveries are extended over the whole system of the universe, determining the masses, the forms, and the motions of all its parts, through the mere inspection of abstract calculations and formulas analytically deduced. New observations have been accumulated with glasses far exceeding any powers possessed by the resources of optics in the days of him to whom the science of optics, as well as dynamics, owes its origin—the theory and the fact have thus been compared and reconciled together in more perfect harmony; but that theory has remained unimproved, and the great principle of gravitation,



BRANCEPETH CASTLE, DURHAM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

with most sublime results, now stands in the attitude, and of the dimensions, and with the symmetry which both the law and its application received at once from the mighty hand of its immortal author (loud applause). But the contemplation of Newton's discoveries raised other feelings than wonder at his matchless genius. The light with which it shines is not more dazzling than useful. The difficulties of his course, and his expedients, alike copious and refined, for surmounting them, exercise the faculties of the wise while commanding their admiration; but the results of his investigations, often abstruse, are truths so grand and comprehensive, yet so plain, that they both captivate and instruct the simple. The gratitude, too, which they inspire, and the veneration with which they encircle his name, far from tending to obstruct future improvement, only proclaim his disciples the zealous because rational followers of one whose example both encouraged and enabled his successors to make further progress. How unlike the blind devotion to a master which for so many ages of the modern world paralysed the energies of the human mind!

If I still paid that homage to a name
Which only led and nature justly claim,
The Western Seas had been our utmost bound,
And poets still might dream the sun was down,
And all the stars that shine in southern skies
Had been admired by none but savage eyes.

Nor let it be imagined that the feelings excited by contemplating the achievements of this great man are in any degree whatever the result of artificial utility, and confined to the country which glories in having given him birth. The language which expresses her veneration is equalled, perhaps exceeded, by that in which other nations give utterance to theirs, not merely by the general voice, but by the well-considered and well-informed judgment of the masters of science. Leibnitz, when asked at the Royal table in Berlin his opinion of Newton, said that, "taking mathematics from the beginning of the world to the time when Newton lived, what he had done was much the better half." "The 'Principia' will ever remain a monument of the profound genius which revealed to us the greatest law of the universe" are the words of La Place. "That work stands pre-eminent above all other productions of the human mind." "The discovery of that simple and general law by the greatness and variety of the objects which it embraces confers honour upon the intellect of man." Lagrange, we are told by Delambre, was wont to describe Newton as the greatest genius that ever existed, but to add how fortunate he was also, "because there can only once be found a system of the universe to establish." "Never," says the father of the Institute of France, one filling a huge place among the most eminent of members—"never," says M. Blot, "was the supremacy of intellect so justly established and so fully confessed; in mathematical and in experimental science without an equal, and without an example, combining the genius for both in its highest degree." The "Principia" he terms "the greatest work ever produced by the mind of man;" adding, in the words of Halley, that a nearer approach to the Divine nature has not been permitted to mortals. In first giving to the world Newton's "Method of Fluxions," says Fontenelle, "Leibnitz did like Prometheus—ho stole fire from heaven to bestow it upon men." "Does Newton," L'Hopital asked, "sleep and wake like other men? I figure him to myself as a celestial genius, entirely disengaged from matter." To so renowned a benefactor to the world, thus exalted to the loftiest place by the common consent of all men—one whose life, without the intermission of an hour, was passed in the search after truths the most important, and at whose hands the human race had only received good, never evil—no memorial has been raised by those nations which erected statues to tyrants and conquerors, the scourges of mankind, whose lives were passed, not in the pursuit of truth, but the practice of falsehood—across whose lips, if truth ever chanced to stray towards some selfish end, it surely failed to obtain belief—who, to slake their insane thirst of power or of pre-eminence, trampled on all the rights and squandered the blood of their fellow-creatures; whose course, like lightning, blasted while it dazzled; and who, reversing the Roman Emperor's noble regret, deemed the day lost that saw the sun go down upon their forbearance, no victim deceived, betrayed, or oppressed. That the worshippers of such pestilent genius should consecrate no outward symbol of the admiration they freely confessed to the memory of the most illustrious of men is not matter of wonder; but that his own countrymen, justly proud of having lived in his time, should have left this duty to their successors, after a century and a half of professed veneration and lip homage, may well be deemed strange. The inscription upon the cathedral, the masterpiece of his celebrated friend's architecture, may possibly be applied in defence of this neglect:—"If you seek for a monument, look around." If you seek for a monument, lift up your eyes to the heavens, which show forth his fame. Nor, when we recollect the Greek orator's exclamation, that the whole earth is the monument of illustrious men, can we stop short of declaring that the universe itself is Newton's? Yet, in raising the statue which preserves his likeness, near the place of his birth, and on the spot where his prodigious faculties were unfolded and trained, we at once gratify our honest pride as citizens of the same State, and humbly testify our grateful sense of the Divine goodness which deigned to bestow upon our race one so marvellously gifted to comprehend the works of infinite wisdom, and to make all his study of them the source of religious contemplation, both philosophical and sublimis (Enthusiastic applause.)

The Mayor then presented to the noble Chairman, on behalf of the subscribers, a beautifully-bound copy of Newton's "Principia," bearing the following inscription:—

PHILOSOPHO:
ET PHILOSOPHIE IN PRIMIS PATRONO:
BARONI BROUGHAM:
IMMORTALIS NEWTONI PRINCIPIA
D. D. D.
QUIDAM PHILOSOPHORUM PRINCIPIIS STUDIO:
XXIII. DIE SEPTEMBRIS:
MDCCCLVIII.

The inscription was furnished by the Rev. James Hildyard, Rector of Hildesby, a pleasant village in the neighbourhood of Grantham, who is well known as a scholar of considerable celebrity connected with the University of Newton.

THE STATUE.

The statue of the great mathematician and astronomer, from the hand of W. Theed, Esq., may be pronounced a masterpiece of portrait sculpture, and, admirably cast in light-coloured bronze by Messrs. Robinson and Cottam, is in every respect worthy of the subject and of the arts of the country. Mr. Theed in this work shows the fruit of a long study of the classic models at Rome, and not a little of the manly inspiration of Thorwaldsen, the Danish sculptor, who, during his residence at that capital, habitually gave him the advantage of his counsel and suggestions.

The figure, which is twelve feet high, is represented draped in the gown of a master of arts, and as in the act of lecturing to a class. He points with his right hand to a scroll which he holds in his left, upon which is traced the diagram of one of his celebrated problems in the "Principia," that, we believe, upon gravitation. The attitude is full of dignity and intelligence; and the drapery, falling in broad masses, broken sharp folds, is free from heaviness, and with sufficient accuracy indicates the material—silk—supposed to be represented. The likeness appears to be a good one, and will be easily recognised by those who are familiar with the celebrated Cambridge statue and the numerous portraits of the philosopher. In modelling the face the sculptor was assisted by the well-known mask taken after death. The hair falls in rich, light curls round a brow grandly developed and beautifully proportioned. The statue is placed upon a pedestal fourteen feet high, designed by Mr. Theed, and carved out of a block of marble obtained from the quarries near Holyhead. About two tons of bronze have been employed in it, one-half of which was presented in the shape of old cannon by her Majesty.

BRANCEPETH CASTLE, DURHAM.

This noble edifice is said to be the earliest castellated building in the county of Durham, its foundation being coeval with the Debatard family. Being before the Norman Conquest. During many generations it was the property of that ancient Saxon family. Bertram Bulmer, the last male representative of the line, left an only daughter, Emma, who married Geoffrey de Novillo, grandson of Count de Noville, who came into England with the Conqueror. During the reign in the North in the reign of Queen Elizabeth it was confiscated. After passing into the hands of several owners it came into the possession of William Russell, Esq., whose son Matthew restored the castle to its original splendour. Several of the rooms, arched with stone, built by the Nevilles in the time of Henry III., are not to be equalled in England.

There have been great rejoicings recently at Brancepeth Castle and village, and at many other places in Durham, in consequence of the marriage of the Hon. Gustavus Hamilton Russell, the only son of Viscount and Viscountess Boyne, with Lady Catherine Frances Scott, great-granddaughter of the celebrated Earl of Eldon, and sister to the present Earl. The marriage was solemnised at St. Peter's Church, Newcastle, on the 2nd ult. The event was celebrated at Brancepeth Castle, and in the village by the most joyful demonstrations. The day was ushered in by the firing of cannon and the ringing of the church bells. At twelve o'clock a dinner took place in a large tent erected near the entrance to the castle, at which upwards

of two hundred of the labourers employed on the Brancepeth estate sat down. "The healths of the newly-married couple," also of "Lord and Lady Boyne," and other toasts, were drunk in the most enthusiastic manner. The tent was profusely decorated with evergreens and flowers. After dinner a variety of old English sports came off in the park; and in the evening there was a ball in the spacious new schools recently erected by Lady Boyne.

In the city of Durham, near which Brancepeth Castle is situated, the auspicious event also received an appropriate recognition. The bells of the cathedral and of the different parish churches rang marriage peals; and salutes (under the superintendence of Lieutenant Reeves) were fired from the cannon planted on "the fort" in Mr. Wharton's park. A dinner was held in the new Townhall, for which about two hundred tickets were taken. At other places in Durham the event was celebrated with similar rejoicings: cannons were fired, the bells rang merry peals, public dinners were improvised by the gentry and tradespeople, and the poor were entertained with abundance of good old English fare.

In many parts of Shropshire, also—in which county the Boyne family possesses great property and influence—the marriage festivals were on an extensive scale.

It may not be out of place to give some account of the family from which the honourable bridegroom descends. The Boyne family is a younger branch of the illustrious house of Hamilton. Lord Claude Hamilton, third son of the second Earl of Arran, Regent of Scotland, was created Baron Paisley in 1585; his eldest son became Earl of Abercorn; the youngest, Sir Frederick Hamilton, who had distinguished himself in the service of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, and was afterwards Governor of Ulster in the reign of Charles I., was father of the first Viscount Boyne, so created for his gallantry at the battle of the Boyne, the siege of Londonderry, and the storming of Athlone. He raised six regiments for the service of William III., all of which have since been disbanded, with the exception of the Inniskilling Dragoons and the 27th Regiment of Infantry. The late Viscount Boyne, grandfather of the bridegroom, died on the 30th of March, 1855. He entered the army at an early age, and went through all the hardships of the retreat in Flanders

THE GREAT ORGAN AT BARMEN.

BARMEN is a town in Rhenish Prussia, situated in the beautiful valley of Wupper, and, although a little more than a century since it consisted of only a few straggling houses, its size is now increased



GREAT ORGAN AT BARMEN, RHENISH PRUSSIA.

by four miles and a half in length and half a mile in breadth. The principal article of commerce carried on here is the bleaching of linen yarn, for which it is naturally adapted, as a clear stream runs down from the hills and passes through the centre of the town to the beautiful village of Elberfeld, which it adjoins. It was this trade which first brought Barmen into notoriety, and many of the inhabitants into prosperity. The art of dyeing is thoroughly understood and practised by them, and their superiority in it is only rivalled in Europe by the dyers of Switzerland. Cotton and linen tapes, with trimmings and braids, form likewise a staple commodity in their trade, and at least one-third of the whole produce is exported thence to England, where London and Manchester take the greatest proportion. The population consists of about 50,000—40,000 of whom are Protestants, and about 10,000 Roman Catholics. There are only five places of worship—four Protestant churches and chapels, and one Roman Catholic. The churchroom is, consequently, very deficient, and the crowds which generally on every Sunday throng around the doors of each religious edifice show the necessity of a much more extended scale of accommodation. Although the religious sects into which the community is divided are not numerous, there is, nevertheless, some diversity of faith and opinion upon certain points of doctrine and discipline. Among the Roman Catholics there is, naturally, unity; but among the Protestant section of the Church there are Lutherans, Calvinists, and Baptists. There, however, appears to be an approach to a reconciliation of differences; and, notwithstanding the Protestant faith of Germany is of the school of Luther, there is a strong party attached to the creed of Calvin. The reigning party at Barmen, and which is now gaining a strong hold on the affections of the Germans, is a combination of the two opposing principles of these notable divines, each of whom was great in his particular school of theology. They are denominated "Lutheran Evangelicals," and by them the beautiful church was built wherein is placed the organ of which we subjoin an Engraving. The architecture is Norman, and presents to the eye as fine a specimen of that character of building as the most particular ecclesiologist could desire. Although there are three galleries in the church, they are so admirably arranged, and the construction is so light and elegant, that they are rather pleasing than the reverse to the scrupulously masonic taste. The pulpit, as will be seen, is built out from below the base of the organ, and is reached through an upper vestry-room, which the elders of the church use when they meet in solemn convocation, and where, unlike our episcopal synods, the members aid their deliberations with the soothing influence of cigars. On the floor beneath the pulpit is a simple table on an otherwise unoccupied area, around which a large place is left vacant for the ministrations of the church. Here the prayers, psalms, and lessons are read, and also the other ordinances of public worship administered. The church is capable of containing at least two thousand persons, but the accommodation is not equal to the requirements of the large congregations which assemble every Sunday at the doors. The organ is built into a space purposely constructed for it, and is quite in keeping with the architecture of the church. The beauty of its exterior is surpassed only by the rich tones which issue from its manifold pipes, which are no less than three thousand three hundred and ninety-eight in

number. There are also in this superb instrument sixty-three stops. The inside of the instrument is of the dimensions of a large dining-room, in which fifty persons could dine together with considerable facility; and to one who has heard the organ in full play, when investigating the internal machinery, the only idea he could form of its power is that of heavy musical artillery cannonading about his ears. The effect is deafening as it is wonderful. It is played from the side, so that there is no infringement on the uniform appearance of the front, which presents a magnificent facade richly ornamented with blue, scarlet, and gold. It was built by the celebrated firm of Messrs. Ibach and Son, of Barmen, whose large manufactories for building organs and making pianofortes form an attractive feature among the buildings of the town. They employ three hundred workmen in their business, and the success which they have achieved in this delicate and scientific trade is known throughout the world. The cost of this splendid organ was only twelve hundred guineas—a sum comparatively trifling to an Englishman's appreciation of labour and ingenuity, especially when he considers the large size, the beautiful decorations, and the splendid tones and harmony which such an instrument as that in the Lutheran Evangelical Church at Barmen produces.

SCENE FROM "THE ROSE OF CASTILLE."

This lively and pretty opera, certainly the chef-d'œuvre of our most popular English composer, is again running a course of success even more brilliant, if possible, than that which it enjoyed last season—a success which is due not only to its own merit, but to the admirable manner in which it is performed, and which shows how little ground there is for the cuckoo cry about the neglect of "native talent." We have always maintained that, let English managers of theatres and opera-houses only give good things, they will never lack encouragement and support from the English public.

"The Rose of Castille" is now so well known to the public, both of the metropolis and the provinces, that the subject of the accompanying sketch will at once be recognised as the scene in the second act, in which the *Prince*, seeing the supposed country girl for the first time in royal attire, is so amusingly mystified as to her identity with the young *Queen*. Our artist has seized the moment when the Misses Pyne and Mr. Harrison are singing the laughing trio, "I'm not the Queen, ha, ha!" and the likenesses of all the three are striking and characteristic.

EXTENSIVE SEIZURE AT A PAPER-MAKER'S.—On the morning of Tuesday week, says the *Maidstone Journal*, an extensive seizure of paper was made by the excise at the London warehouse, in London-wall, of Mr. Pollard, the paper-maker at the mill at Footsray. By an indulgence allowed to paper-makers,

instead of sending out all paper from the mills in reams or bundles, they are permitted to send out paper in cases of not less than ten pounds in weight, provided the excise "charging label," on which is marked the weight contained in the case, is so attached to the case that it cannot be opened without damaging or destroying the label. The foreman or the paper-maker himself is also bound to make a declaration, and to deliver it to the supervisor of the district every six weeks, that no paper has been sent from the mill except such as has been charged with duty by the excise. From circumstances which came to the knowledge of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue it was determined on keeping a nightly watch on the mill at Footsray. For three nights their labour was unsuccessful, but on the fourth night, or rather about four o'clock in the morning of Tuesday week, they saw a wagon and four horses leave the mill and take the road for London. The watchers kept the wagon in sight all the way until it reached the London warehouse. Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Varley at once proceeded to search the wagon, which was laden with packages containing paper; on closely examining them they discovered that three of the cases had been opened, a knife having been carefully passed through the paper label by the opening of the lid of the case. On reweighing these cases they found one to contain 100 lb. more than the weight specified on the label; another case contained an excess of 40 lb.; and a third case about a similar excess; Mr. Clarkson immediately made a seizure of the wagon, the horses, and the whole of the paper in the wagon, which became all forfeited to the Crown, in addition to which Mr. Pollard is liable to penalties of £200 upon each case that has been opened, £50 upon each label that has been cut, besides other penalties for neglect as to the declarations. Mr. Pollard has written the following letter on the subject to the newspapers:—"As you have inserted a paragraph conveying an impression at variance with the facts and calculated to do me serious injury, you, and others who have copied it from you, will, I trust, in fairness, allow me to correct these statements. The idea there conveyed is that the wagon with the paper had been sent away from Footsray Mill by stealth in the dead of night or early morning, to escape observation, the facts being that the wagon containing paper left on the 26th of August at its usual time—viz., about three o'clock in the morning, travelling by road for the paper to arrive in London about eight; that all the paper in the wagon was strictly correct. That an infringement of the excise rules had been committed by my packers with some boxes of envelopes is unfortunately true, and I must of course be held responsible for their acts; but the overplus weight is not so great as stated, and this consisted partly of papers, which had already paid duty, having been sent from London to the mill to make up into envelopes, and done without my knowledge, I suffering from severe indisposition and being confined to my room at the time. I need not enter into other inaccuracies, as to the declarations, &c., which were signed as presented, or to my warehouse in London wall. More than 200 persons are employed by me in envelope and paper making, and my present standing has been gained by honesty and perseverance not to be thrown away for a few shillings, the amount of duty. This view, I am happy to say, was taken by the Board of Inland Revenue, who, with the facts before them, settled the matter on the day your paragraph appeared. This fact I trust to be the most effectual refutation of a statement which those who know me best would, I think, be slow to believe.—GEORGE POLLARD, Footsray Mill, Sept. 28.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—The Earl of Elgin and Kinross, K.T., her Majesty's High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary on a Special Mission to the Emperor of China, has been made an Extra Member of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the Order of the Bath. Captain William Cornwallis Aldam, R.N., Captain George William Freely, R.N., and the Hon. Frederick William Adolphus Bruce, her Majesty's Agent and Consul General in Egypt, are to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said most honourable order.

The King of Hanover, by a decree dated the 21st ult., has prorogued the meeting of the Chambers to the 2nd November.

TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES.*

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA TO VIRGINIA.

AWAY again through the eternal pine forests for hundreds of miles! The railway is as straight as an arrow's flight or a mathematical line; and we have to travel for thirty hours without other stoppages than an occasional ten minutes or quarter of an hour for breakfast or dinner. The country is unpicturesque, the railway the reverse of comfortable, and sleep, if wooded, is difficult to be won in "cars" or carriages where there is no support for the back or the head of the unhappy traveller; where there is not even a place to stow away a hat, a stick, an umbrella, or a bag; and where about sixty persons of all ages and conditions of life, including half-a-dozen young children, and at least twenty people who chew tobacco and spit, are closely packed in an atmosphere deprived of all its moisture and elasticity by the red heat of the anthracite stove that glows and throbs in the middle of this locomotive den. Behind the stove, on the side of the car, in large letters, is the following inscription:—

GENTLEMEN
ARE REQUESTED
NOT TO SPIT
ON THE STOVE.

And here, as well as at any other point of my journey, I may as well say what I have to say on the subject of the odious practice of tobacco-chewing, and its concomitant and still more odious practice of spitting, so disgustingly prevalent in the Southern and Western States, and to a minor extent in the Northern. Before I saw with my own eyes the extent and prevalence of this filthiness I imagined that the accounts given by preceding travellers were exaggerations and caricatures, intended to raise an ill-natured laugh; but observation speedily convinced me that all I had previously read upon the subject fell short of the truth, and that it would be difficult to exaggerate the extent of the vice, and the callousness with which it is regarded even by people of education and refinement. Americans who have travelled in Europe do not seem annoyed that strangers should take notice of the practice and be offended by it; but custom so dulls even their perception of its offensiveness that they consider the fault-finders as somewhat squeamish and over-sensitive. Once, at Washington, I found myself the centre of a group of members of Congress, two of whom were among the most expert and profuse spitters (I was going to write expectorators, but the word is not strong enough) whom it was ever my fortune to meet, when, the conversation having turned upon the military prowess and skill of several gentlemen who had distinguished themselves in the Mexican war, I was suddenly asked by one of them—who cleared his mouth for the purpose with one of the most portentous floods of tobacco-juice I ever saw—who was the greatest General in America? The reply was General SPIT. "Well," said the senator, "I calculate you are about right; and though you, as a Britisher, may say so, I should advise you not to put the observation into print, as some of our citizens might take it as personal." On another occasion an eminent lawyer, who had filled some of the highest offices of the State, a man to whom ancient and modern literature were equally familiar, who had studied European as well as American politics, whose mind seemed to have run through the whole circle of human knowledge, and who could converse eloquently on any subject, though while he spoke the tobacco-juice oozed out of the corners of his mouth, and ran down upon his shirt-front and waistcoat, took a large cake of tobacco from a side-pocket, and courteously offered me a chew. The cake, I should think, weighed about half a pound. I asked him if he had ever calculated how many gallons of spit such a cake represented? "Well," he said, putting the cake back again into his pocket, "it is a disgusting habit. I quite agree with you. I have made several attempts to break myself of it, but in vain. I cannot think, or work, without a chew; and, although I know it injures my stomach, and is in other respects bad for me, I am the slave of the habit, and will, I fear, be so to the end of my days." Even in the presence of ladies, the chewers and spitters do not relent; and ladies seem almost, if not quite, as indifferent to the practice as the other sex. In theatres and lecture-rooms are constantly to be seen inscriptions requesting gentlemen not to spit in the boxes or on the stoves; and in all places of public resort the spittoon is an invariable article of furniture. Spittoons garnish the marble steps of the Capitol at Washington; spittoons are in all the reading-rooms, bars, lobbies, and offices of the hotels; spittoons in every railway-car; and in the halls of every State Legislature which I visited the Parliamentary spittoons seemed to be as indispensable as the desks and benches of the members. If the American eagle were represented as holding in his or her claw a spittoon instead of the thunderbolt of Jove, the change might not be graceful or poetical, but would certainly not be inappropriate. But enough on this subject, which I would gladly have omitted to mention, if I had not hoped, as I do, that the concurrent testimony of all travellers will ultimately produce some effect; and that, sooner or later, Americans will be shamed out of a habit so loathsome in itself, and so prejudicial to the health, bodily and mental, of all who indulge in it.

The first night brought us to a place called Florence, whence, after a stoppage of twenty minutes, we started—sleepy, but sleepless—through the pine-woods once again. At morning dawn we were in the State of North Carolina; and still amid the pine woods stretching, vast and apparently illimitable, on every side. Most of the trees on our line of travel were tapped for their precious juice; and at every station were to be seen barrels of turpentine, the staple produce of North Carolina, waiting for transport to the coast, and thence to all parts of the civilised world. We made no stay in this ancient commonwealth, which the "smart," "go-ahead" people further north have chosen to designate after the well-known personage in Washington Irving's story as the Rip Van Winkle State, to express thereby their opinion of the somnolent, unprogressive character of the people. All day our train whirled through its forests, and at night we expected to enjoy the luxury of a bed in the renowned and beautiful city of Richmond, in Virginia. But this was not to be. The limit of our train was at the city of Petersburg, twenty-two miles from Richmond, where we were to "connect" with another train that would carry us to our destination. But our train was two hours beyond its time. The connecting train had started to the appointed minute, and there was no help for it but to remain in Petersburg and make the best of it; and we made the best of it; and certainly we did not fare badly. We found an excellent hotel—fish of names unknown in Europe, and most deliciously cooked; catwaba, both still and sparkling, of Longworth's best; and reasonable charges. Petersburg is the third city in Virginia in point of population and importance; is situated on the Appomattox River, a tributary of the James, by which it has com-

* Owing to accidental circumstances the publication of these Sketches has been delayed during the last two months; but they will for the future be continued regularly till the series is completed.

munication with the sea; and contains nearly 23,000 inhabitants. There is nothing of interest to be seen here, and, if there were, weary travellers such as I, who had not slept for thirty hours, and who had to rise the next morning at three o'clock, were not likely to start in the evening on any visits of exploration of the wonders of nature or the curiosities of art. So to bed we went, and had half a night's rest, being rewarded for the short allowance of sleep by the full enjoyment of a more gorgeously beautiful sunrise than often falls to the lot of any one to behold. We crossed at early morn the railway-bridge over the sparkling and foaming rapids of the James River, and entered Richmond, the capital of the Old Dominion, and the metropolis of F. F. V.s. And the reader will ask what is the Old Dominion? and who and what are the F. F. V.s? The Old Dominion is the name affectionately given to Virginia by its inhabitants, proud of its ancient settlement, in the days of Queen Elizabeth; and the F. F. V.s are the First Families of Virginia. "Who is your master?" said I to a negro-driver in Washington. "He is a F. F. V.," was the reply. "And are you working out your freedom?" "Yes," he replied. "And when you have got it what will you do?" "Stay in Washington, and have all my earnings to myself."

Richmond is picturesquely seated on a hill, overlooking the windings of the James River, and is said to have received its name from its resemblance to Richmond, in Surrey. But this resemblance I was unable to discover; for the landscape seen from Richmond in Virginia is almost bare of trees, while that from our English Richmond is a paradise of verdure and beauty. The Capitol, or Parliament House, stands on the crown of the hill, and, seen from a distance, gives the city an imposing and imperial air, as if of a city destined to command; but at nearer approach the illusion vanishes, and the Capitol dwindles into an insignificant-looking edifice, without either beauty or proportion. Lest the Virginians should object to the criticism of a stranger on the principal edifice of their State, I quote from a local handbook the following description:—"The Capitol is a Greco-American building, having a portico at one end, consisting of a colonnade, entablature, and pediment, whose apical angle is rather too acute. There are windows on all sides, and doors in the two longer sides, which are reached by high and unsightly double flights of steps placed sidewise, under which are other doors leading to the basement. The view from the portico is extensive, various, and beautiful."

The "General Assembly"—such is the name given to the Parliament of this Commonwealth—was in session on my arrival, and the Speakers of both the Upper and Lower House did me the honour of admitting me to what is called "the privilege of the floor." I had thus an opportunity of listening to the debates, and of observing the easy, decorous, and expeditious manner in which the public business is transacted. But far more attractive to me was the library, containing the original draught of the Constitution of Virginia by George Mason, a man of whom Virginia is, and ought to be, proud; and the lower hall of the Capitol, containing the celebrated statue of Washington—most illustrious of Virginians as of Americans—by Houdon, a French artist. The statue, of the size of life, is represented in the costume of an American General, worn by the hero, and bears about it all the unmistakable but undefinable signs of being a true portrait. Stuart's portrait of Washington—taken in his later years, when he wore false teeth, badly made, that gave an undue and unnatural prominence to his lower jaw—is the one by which he is generally known. It is difficult to look upon that portrait, even if ignorant of the circumstances under which it was taken, without forming a hope that it is not like the original. Houdon's statue is very different; and my first impression on beholding it was an instinctive belief that this was the real Washington—this the identical patriot—this the man who founded what is destined to be the greatest empire in the world. I was not a little gratified to learn, some days afterwards, than when Lafayette visited Richmond, a few years before his death, he affirmed this to be the only likeness of Washington that did him anything like justice. "Thus he stood," he said; "and thus he looked. This is Washington! This is my friend! This is the very man!"

The statue stands on a pedestal four feet and a half high, which bears the following honest, simple, and eloquent inscription:—

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia have caused this Statue to be erected as a monument of affection and gratitude to

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

who, uniting to the endowments of the Hero the virtues of the Patriot, and exerting both in establishing the Liberties of his Country, has rendered his name dear to his Fellow-citizens, and given the world an immortal example of true Glory. Done in the year of

CHRIST,

One thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight; and in the year of the Commonwealth the Twelfth.

The citizens of Virginia had, a few months before my visit, just inaugurated, on the hill of the Capitol, another and a larger statue of Washington, executed by the eminent and lately-deceased sculptor Crawford. It is a noble equestrian statue of bronze-gilt; but, to my mind, not equal as a work of art to the pre-existing statue of Houdon, and somewhat injured in its general effect by the undue height and disproportionate narrowness of the pedestal on which it stands. Around the base are to be ranged six other statues of illustrious Virginians, but two of which only are as yet completed—the one of Jefferson, and the other of Patrick Henry. Both of these are infinitely superior as works of art to any statues which London can boast. But as this of itself would be but poor praise, for London statues are but "monstrosities" and "hideousities," I may add that these two figures are so dignified, so truthful, and so nearly perfect in all that statues should be, as to cause a feeling of regret that they should serve as accessories and adjuncts to a larger statue, instead of standing by themselves.

Richmond contains a population of about 30,000 souls, of whom nearly 10,000 are slaves. It carries on a very large export trade in wheat and flour, has extensive flour-mills, and is noted as the great dépôt of the well-known tobacco for which the State of Virginia is celebrated, and in the growth and manufacture of which it principally employs its slave population.

C. M.

"GOOD TIMES."—Groombridge and Sons have just brought out a remarkably cheap pamphlet, written to popularise amongst working people a knowledge of the value of savings' banks, healthy homes, power of money, &c.; and we cordially agree with a distinguished friend of education who writes—"I should like to see a copy of 'Good Times' in the hands of every working man's family." The following is an extract taken at random from the pamphlet:—"The wealth of England is now increasing at a magnificent rate. The increase can only be amongst those who spend less than their income—a trait which, to their praise be it spoken, has long characterised the middle classes of England. Who can compute the extent of good done by their surplus or saved income. From careful observation it is calculated that it amounts to about £50,000,000 a year. But for this continual increase of capital, the number of working men employed in the kingdom, would either decrease, or remain stationary. This £50,000,000, accumulated in various ways, and then lent out by bankers and capitalists, is the gigantic fund which furnishes men of energy and enterprise with the means to carry on new branches of trade, or lines of industry, in the course of which masses of people are employed."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

M. G.—In the game you have been kind enough to copy from Ghulam Kasebi's treatise there is some flaw. We have tried in vain to get beyond the 17th move. At the 15th, for White, you give "P to Q 6th, discovering ch," whereupon the Black King moves to *Look's* square; you then say, "10. B takes B (ch)"—but, marry, how? Black has no Bishop prise-able.

I. G.—No plan has yet been decided for conducting a chess tourney—that is, a paper may not by a book be turned out at the beginning. 2. In the game which you send us is evidently one played by very young hands. Black's move with a piece at the 17th move is simply taking the Knight with his King.

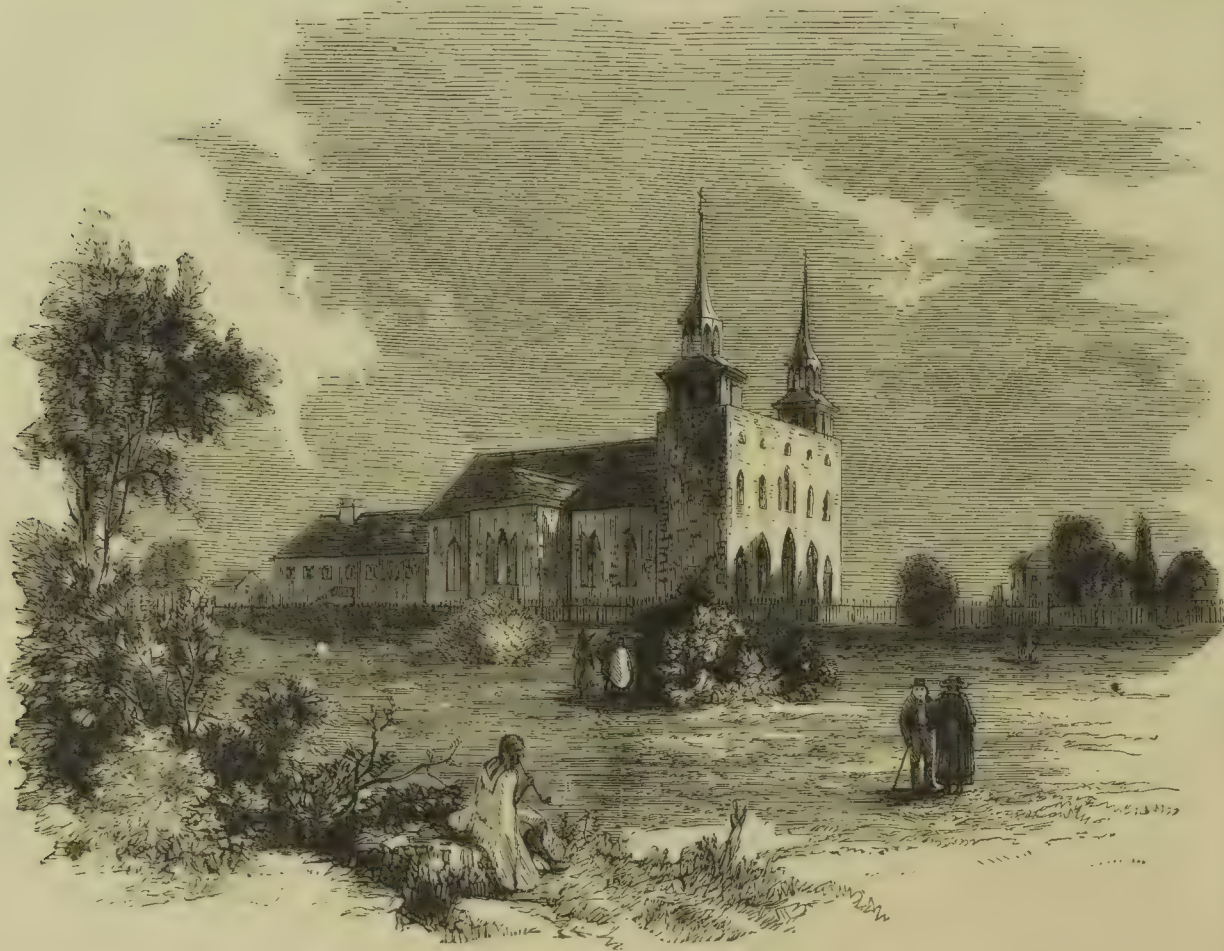
R. J.—The prize in the Birmingham Chess Tourney has been awarded to Mr. F. Healey; but in the list of names published in the examiners have marked the problems submitted by M. and R. E. W. as two old and valued contributors to this Journal.

AN OLD PLAYER.—The report that M. Von Heydbrand has returned from Rio de Janeiro, and is likely to visit Paris, for the purpose of enjoying a few games with the redoubtable American Champion, is, we are informed, undoubtedly true. If it turn out so, we may expect some brilliant games.

I. D. L.—The BIRMINGHAM TOURNEY.—The final joint in this passage of arms has at length terminated. Mr. F. Healey was the victor, and Mr. F. Healey was the victor. Upon the inclusion of the two interesting games now pending between Messrs. Morphy and Harwitz we shall probably be able to present to our readers a full and complete report of the tourney, but the majority are reserved for the next issue of the "Report" of the tourney.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 763. 1. P. to K 4th. 2. P. to K 5th. 3. P. to K 4th (ch). 4. Kt to K 7th. 5. Kt mates. 6. Kt to K 7th. 7. Kt mates. 8. Kt to K 7th. 9. Kt mates. 10. Kt to K 7th. 11. Kt mates. 12. Kt to K 7th. 13. Kt mates. 14. Kt to K 7th. 15. Kt mates. 16. Kt to K 7th. 17. Kt mates. 18. Kt to K 7th. 19. Kt mates. 20. Kt to K 7th. 21. Kt mates. 22. Kt to K 7th. 23. Kt mates. 24. Kt to K 7th. 25. Kt mates. 26. Kt to K 7th. 27. Kt mates. 28. Kt to K 7th. 29. Kt mates. 30. Kt to K 7th. 31. Kt mates. 32. Kt to K 7th. 33. Kt mates. 34. Kt to K 7th. 35. Kt mates. 36. Kt to K 7th. 37. Kt mates. 38. Kt to K 7th. 39. Kt mates. 40. Kt to K 7th. 41. Kt mates. 42. Kt to K 7th. 43. Kt mates. 44. Kt to K 7th. 45. Kt mates. 46. Kt to K 7th. 47. Kt mates. 48. Kt to K 7th. 49. Kt mates. 50. Kt to K 7th. 51. Kt mates. 52. Kt to K 7th. 53. Kt mates. 54. Kt to K 7th. 55. Kt mates. 56. Kt to K 7th. 57. Kt mates. 58. Kt to K 7th. 59. Kt mates. 60. Kt to K 7th. 61. Kt mates. 62. Kt to K 7th. 63. 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THE CANADIAN RED RIVER EXPLORING EXPEDITION.



ST. BONIFACE CATHEDRAL, RED RIVER.

Our readers are aware that public attention in England, as well as in Canada, has for some years been directed to the vast regions in North America occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company as a hunting-ground for the fur-bearing animals. The resources of half a continent, and the present condition of its inhabitants under the

rule of a company of merchants whose interests incline them to resist all improvement and repel every kind of industry which does not tend to sustain the value of the monopoly they enjoy, have stimulated a spirit of inquiry which is now beginning to take a definite form and produce practical results.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed in February of last year "to consider the state of those British possessions in North America which are under the administration of the Hudson's Bay Company" supplied in their minutes of evidence a vast amount of conflicting information on the general capabilities of the country and the condition of its population. In endeavouring to arrive at just conclusions respecting the real adaptation of Rupert's Land for the abode of a civilised race in place of thinly-



PROFESSOR H. Y. HIND, GEOLOGIST TO THE EXPLORING PARTY.

scattered bands of half-breed or Indian hunters, we are fortunately saved the trouble of endeavouring to reconcile the almost opposite statements of witnesses recorded in the minutes of evidence by testimony of a different character, and involving greater responsibility than that embraced in the Blue-book before us. Let it be remembered that the "Minutes of Evidence" contain the impressions only of gentlemen belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, and deeply interested in its monopoly, or of travellers like Colonel Lefroy and Sir John Richardson, who had some well-defined and important duties to fulfil, which did not allow them leisure or opportunity to



GREAT FALLS ON LITTLE DOG RIVER, AT GREAT DOG PORTAGE.

THE CANADIAN RED RIVER EXPLORING EXPEDITION.



KAKAIKA (OR GRAND) FALLS, KAMINITIQUIA RIVER, LAKE SUPERIOR.

visit the country remote from the canoe routes which form the highways of the fur-trader throughout this almost unknown region. No works on this subject have been published from which the desired information can be obtained. Correct impressions must be

gleaned from many and widely-different sources, which few men have either the time or opportunity for studying. It is, therefore, with much pleasure that we are enabled to commence the publication of a series of articles on the resources of Rupert's Land and the con-

dition of its inhabitants, illustrated with views of scenery and sketches of Indian life, which, besides possessing the charm of novelty, will doubtless afford instructive and valuable information. The Canadian Government and people have long been casting anxious



FORD OF THE ROSEAU RIVER, AND INDIAN FISH-WEIR.

and inquiring looks in the direction of Red River, Rupert's Land, and have recently taken strong ground in their efforts to secure for themselves the fertile prairies of Red River and the Saskatchewan. Knowing sufficient of the country to warrant the belief that its resources were vastly undervalued, the Canadian Government last July organised and dispatched an exploring expedition to Red River, with a view, in the first place, to examine the line of communication between Fort William, Lake Superior, and Fort Garry, Red River; and, in the second, to report on the capabilities of the valley of Red River within the British territory, and the condition of its half-breed and Indian population.

The exploring party consisted of three different branches—geology and natural history, under the charge of Professor H. Y. Hind, of Trinity College, Toronto; surveying, under Mr. S. Dawson; and engineering, under Mr. W. H. E. Napier—all of them gentlemen well and favourably known in Canada in their respective vocations. The assistants were ten in number, and the combined parties were conducted over the scene of their labours by Mr. Gladman, a native of Rupert's Land, and a retired officer from the service of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The exploring party started from Toronto on the 23rd of July, and reached Fort Garry on the 5th of September.

The surveyor and engineer, with their respective staffs, remained during the winter at Red River; the geologist, Mr. Hind, returned to Toronto in November, via St. Paul, Minnesota territory, and his report to the Canadian Government has been laid before the Provincial Parliament.

The Views and Illustrations which will be found on other pages are selected, by permission of the Canadian Government, from the originals accompanying Mr. Hind's report. The number of sketches thus furnished exceeded fifty; and we should have been glad to avail ourselves of this opportunity of securing artistic representations of the wild scenery along the canoe route followed by the expedition, and the tamer, but equally interesting, sketches at the Red River Settlement, had we not been fortunate enough to conclude arrangements with Mr. Hind, by permission of his Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, to illustrate from time to time a new topographical and geological exploring expedition into the interior of Rupert's Land, already dispatched by the Canadian Government under the charge of Mr. Hind, respecting which we shall have more to say presently.

We shall now glance at the results of last year's expedition, deriving our information from Mr. Hind's report and personal communication with the author.

Any good map of Canada will show the position of Fort William, a post belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, situated at the mouth of the Kaminitiquia River, which debouches into Thunder Bay, Lake Superior. The distance between Fort William and Fort Garry is 699 miles by the ordinary canoe route, through Rainy Lake, Lake of the Woods, Winnipeg River, and Lake Winnipeg. The time occupied by the expedition in traversing this great extent of country was thirty-three days, including stoppages, which in the aggregate amounted to five days and a half. With the exception of, perhaps, 20,000 acres of arable land in the valley of the Kaminitiquia, the route between Fort William and Fort Frances at the source of Rainy River, a distance of 273 miles, passes through a sterile country, in which very few areas of arable land occur. The valley of Rainy River, however, is alluvial, supporting a fine forest growth, and is fertile and inviting. The Lake of the Woods is pre-eminently beautiful, while the Winnipeg, which drains it, offers every variety of foaming cascade and tumultuous rapid, traversing an irreclaimable and rocky waste for a distance of 163 miles, until it pours its waters into Lake Winnipeg.

Fortunately for the future of the Red River, the explorations of Mr. Dawson during the past winter have established a line of communication from the Lake of the Woods to Red River without involving this dangerous canoe or boat navigation on the Winnipeg, which falls 333 feet in its course of 163 miles. From Shoal Lake, which communicates with the Lake of the Woods by a navigable channel, the distance to Fort Garry across the country is only eighty-seven miles, and it appears that eighty-two miles of this route is of a character which will not require any expenditure of capital or labour to construct a road beyond what is required for cutting down the trees of the timbered portion. The remaining five miles is a bog three to four feet deep, and easily susceptible of being crossed by a brush-road, so common in many parts of Canada, at a comparatively small outlay.

The valley of Red River is described by Mr. Hind as possessing a remarkably deep, rich, and fertile soil. All kinds of vegetables commonly cultivated in Canada succeed well, and the root crops acquire surprising dimensions. With the exception of iron, all the great necessities of life are capable of being supplied for many years to come. The area of fertile soil, where Indian corn and wheat will flourish in the district of Assiniboine, which embraces the settlements of Red River and the Assiniboine, considerably exceeds 1,000,000 acres; and it is highly important to know that the greater portion of the rich and available land in the valley of Red River lies within British territory, while that of the Assiniboine is wholly within it.

The present state of society, and the condition of the people in the settlements, is not encouraging. The European and Canadian element have been gradually diminishing for years, and the half-breed population is apparently drawing closer to the habits and tastes of their Indian ancestry.

Agriculture and all the simple arts have been discouraged by those engaged in the fur trade, whose interests are necessarily opposed to the centralisation and settlement of the half-breed and Indian hunters. The practice of a far-seeing and skilful policy has enabled the Hudson's Bay Company to suppress numerous efforts at industry which have from time to time been made by the people.

The majority of the population are gradually becoming poorer, and approaching nearer to the Indian state—a result which seems to spring from the hitherto almost hopeless circumstances under which husbandry has been conducted, and a quiet, unostentatious suppression, chiefly by means of competition through importations, of every kind of industry which might lead to the selection of permanent homes by the half-breed and Indian hunters. The better class of people are looking with much anxiety to some amelioration in their condition, and to remuneration for home industry, irrespective of the fur trade.

The male population is fast diminishing, the European and Canadian element more particularly, enterprising young men seeking their fortunes in the United States. Trade with the United States has lately acquired a growing importance; the Red River cattle and horses are exchanged for goods of different kinds at Crow Wing and St. Paul. As a grazing country Red River has, perhaps, no equal during summer and autumn, yet sheep are fast diminishing in numbers, wool being comparatively worthless, in consequence of the general absence of even the simplest household machinery for the manufacture of "homespun."

These are melancholy facts; but, with such excellent resources and a courageous, hardy population, anxious to improve their condition, we are encouraged to hope well for Red River. The steps now taken by the Canadian Government will draw public attention to the value of Rupert's Land and its present condition. We shall watch with much interest the expedition they have recently dispatched, and are glad to have the opportunity of recording and illustrating its progress.

THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. BONIFACE (R.C.), OPPOSITE FORT GARRY, RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.

This is the most imposing building in the settlements on the banks of the Red River and the Assiniboine.

It possesses no external architectural beauty, but its interior is very prettily decorated.

The twin spires of St. Boniface can be seen for a great distance from any part of the boundless level prairies by which it is surrounded. It possesses a very sweet-toned peal of bells; and no sound in Red River is so delightful to the weary voyageur or the stranger on his arrival as the chimes of St. Boniface breaking the stillness of the morning or evening air.

Before and after service on Sunday the open space in front of the main entrance is crowded with French half-breeds, dressed in their gayest attire, and wearing all the outward appearances which belong to careless freedom and half-wild rural happiness.

LITTLE DOG LAKE, AND THE GREAT FALLS ON LITTLE DOG RIVER.

Few travellers have visited the Falls on Little Dog River, and we are not aware that any description of them has been published. This omission has arisen from the common practice or necessity of travelling with the utmost expedition in Rupert's Land. We may gather from different narratives a familiar acquaintance with the scenery, vegetation, and rocks on the line of route, but we have hitherto been compelled to remain ignorant of the nature of the country half a mile or a mile back of the canoe route. The Canadian Exploring Expedition of last year has furnished some new descriptions, which will be greatly extended during the coming summer.

The Falls in the accompanying Sketch, by Mr. Fleming, assistant to Mr. Hind, lie some distance to the west of the beginning of the Great Dog Portage, one of the most formidable barriers on the canoe route between Lakes Superior and Winnipeg. The Great Dog Portage rises 468 feet above Little Dog Lake, into which the water, passing over the Falls represented in the Sketch, rushes with a wild, indescribable beauty from Great Dog Lake, north of the barrier just noticed. The difference in the level of Little and Great Dog Lakes is 347 feet, which is descended by the water of the connecting river in six successive leaps.

The view from the summit of the Great Dog, as the voyageurs term it, is represented as being very striking. Little Dog Lake lies tranquil at the foot of the Great Falls. An unbroken forest of pines dotted with groves of aspen and birch, and in the swamps with tamarac, stretches in all directions, being bounded in the view by the distant, undulating outline of the wooded hills which limit the valley of the Kaminitiquia.

A portion of the abrupt escarpment of the elevated table land bordering Lake Superior, in the neighbourhood of M'Kay's mountain, near the mouth of the river, is distinctly visible, although the distance, in an air-line, cannot be less than twenty-five miles.

We append the following description of the scenery of the Great Dog Mountain from Mr. Hind's journal:—

"Arrived at the Great Dog Portage at 3 p.m., August 7th. Reached the summit; and, deviating from the portage-path to obtain a better view of the surrounding country, I succeeded in finding an open spot from which the distant trap ranges of Lake Superior were visible, and the whole valley of the Kaminitiquia lay mapped 500 feet below.

"The song of a cicada burst out from time to time, and whirled through the boundless forests until lost to the ear. Occasionally the note of the cherry-bird gave token of the existence of animal life; but beyond this, and the occasional flight of an eagle, hawk, or swallow over the quiet surface of the lake, near the foot of the falls, no other sign of the denizens of the forest drew attention. Of insect life, however, we had proof more than enough, in the swarms of sand-flies, mosquitoes, and black-flies, which greatly marred the complete enjoyment which would have been felt at the contemplation of so wild and beautiful a scene. Mr. Fleming found much difficulty in obtaining the accompanying Sketch of Little Dog Lake, so incessant were the attacks of these tormentors. Neither mosquito-nets, smudges, nor glycerine succeeded in checking the pertinacity of the sand-flies, which, of the three varieties of pest, were perhaps the most intolerable.

"The passage of the portage is a very arduous undertaking with large canoes and heavy baggage. The burdens carried by our voyageurs and Indians were surprising, and called forth an extraordinary amount of strength and endurance. In portaging the large canoes two Indians stripped themselves to the waist, and, with the assistance of two others, raised the five-fathom canoes on their bare shoulders, and, holding in either hand the strings attached to bow and stern for steadying their burden, they proceeded at a trot with their cumbrous loads. When reaching the plateau of the mountain, as it may be termed, and evidently suffering from the extraordinary exertion required in carrying a heavy canoe, nearly 300 feet long, and in its soaked condition weighing about 400 lb., a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and rising 480 feet, the wild and savage appearance of the Indians became actually frightful. Their long black hair was streaming over their faces, perspiration poured down

their naked bodies, as, bending underneath their loads, they passed at a swinging trot, and gave warning of their approach on the narrow portage-path by a loud and abrupt 'waugh.' This astonishing firmness with which these wild and rude men preserved their footing down steep declivities under the heavy pressure of the burdens excited our admiration, and the perfect coolness with which they approached or shot the most dangerous rapids was in singular contrast with the vociferous shouting of our volatile French Canadian voyageurs."

THE FALLS OF KAKABIKA, KAMINITIQUIA RIVER, LAKE SUPERIOR.

The narrator of Major Long's Expedition in 1823 describes the Falls of Kakabika as probably ranking among the finest that are known. Several travellers have estimated their height with different results. Mr. R. M. Ballantyne considered them "higher by a few feet than Niagara."

Mr. Murray, of the Canadian Geological Commission, found them by measurement to be 119 feet in 1848; a result established by the careful survey of Mr. Dawson last year, who ascertained their actual altitude to be then 119 feet 6 inches. The volume of water which passes over the perpendicular precipice certainly does not exceed one-half of that which takes its leap on the United States' side of Niagara, called the American Fall. Its colour is a light chocolate brown, which, while it gives a very peculiar aspect, and even beauty when viewed from below in strong sunshine, is decidedly inferior to the exquisite play of green and white generally seen in the waterfalls of Europe.

Kakabika, or Cleft Rock, is thirty miles from Lake Superior, and the portage or carrying-place it involves is called by the voyageurs the Mountain Portage.

The talus, on the left in the Sketch, was covered with wild mint in August last; and some humming-birds appear to have established themselves in the neighbourhood, as they were seen hovering over the beautiful wild flowers which luxuriated in the fine spray occasionally directed by gusts of wind over the green but treacherous bank. Numerous springs of cool water issued from its base, and showed a difference in temperature slightly exceeding 20 degrees from that of the turbid torrent of the Kaminitiquia rushing past it. The forest trees consist of white cedar, Banksian pine, black and balsam spruce, with aspen and balsam poplar in the valley below. The plateau over which the portage-trail runs abounds in summer with strawberries, blueberries, and raspberries; and everywhere rabbit tracks, or runs, are numerous. When viewed from the foot of the talus the play of rainbow colours at noon, about the summit of the falls and on the bright green vegetation which clothes the surrounding rocks, is truly wonderful.

CROSSING ON THE ROSEAU RIVER, WITH AN INDIAN FISH-WEIR.

The Roseau, or Reed-grass River, falls into Red River about ten miles north of the boundary line between Rupert's Land and the United States. With a view to learn something of the character of this river, of the country through which it flows, and the distance of its source from the Lake of the Woods, in September last Mr. Hind, accompanied by his assistant, Mr. Fleming, and several half-breeds, made an exploration of the river from its mouth to the dead water of Roseau Lake, when further progress on horseback became impossible on account of the swamps.

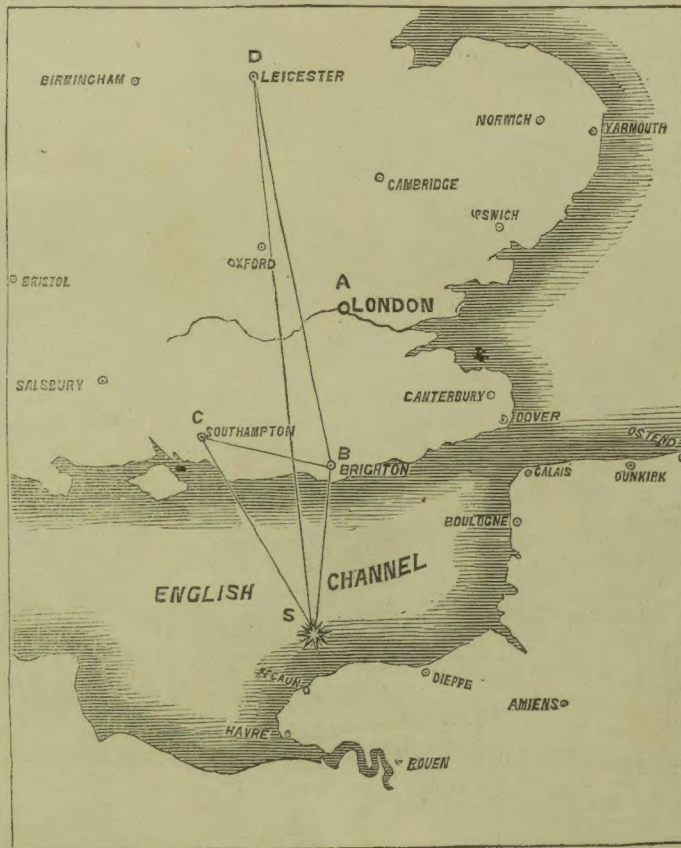
The Sketch shows the place where the trail from Red River Settlement to St. Paul, Minnesota State, crosses the river. On the opposite bank the skeletons of large Indian wigwams are seen. The small skeleton is a "sweating-house," into which the medicine-men place their patients, and, closing every aperture with skins or birch bark, envelop the unfortunate invalid in steam, by pouring water on hot stones introduced from time to time. After the sweating process is completed, both the medicine-man and patient jump into the river.

Below the wigwams is a fish-weir, rudely constructed of branches of trees and brush. In these pounds, as they may be termed, the Indians catch large quantities of fish, scooping them out of the narrow extremity with a small net.

* "Hudson's Bay." By R. M. Ballantyne.

LOCALITY OF THE LATE GREAT METEOR.

NOTWITHSTANDING the eager curiosity which the appearance of falling stars, or meteors, especially those of extraordinary brilliancy, has always excited, and the frequency of their occurrence, it has very rarely been found possible to ascertain, even approximately, their actual distances or position. The suddenness of their appearance, the rapidity of their flight, and the totally unexpected and impromptu character of the whole phenomenon, render it generally impossible to obtain those precise data upon which any accurate computations can afterwards be founded. The spectator is taken by surprise,



and, unless well experienced in astronomical observations, cannot take the bearings of the locality before the brilliant vision has disappeared. It is besides necessary to obtain observations from spots situated somewhat widely apart before we can proceed to any geometrical calculations of altitude and distance. For that purpose we require not merely several competent observers at different places, all of whom happen to be on the look-out when the meteor appears, but we must be also certain that they have actually seen the same meteor. Such a concurrence of happy accidents does not often occur, and in consequence there are very few meteors of which the height above the earth, remoteness from the spectator, dimensions, &c., have been ascertained beyond the merest surmise. Dr. Halley is said to have calculated the height of one meteor at ninety miles; and a large shooting star, which was believed to have thrown down a shower of stones, was seen in Connecticut in 1807, and "guessed" to be seventeen miles high. Some other instances might also be mentioned; but in few, if any, were the asserted distances based upon data affording the means of accurate measurement.

With regard to the splendid meteor recently seen from various points in the south and centre of England we believe that such data exist, and we proceed to give our readers the result of calculations which we have based upon the most definite and apparently trustworthy observations that have been furnished from different points by correspondents whose letters have been published in the *Times*.

Not to complicate the problem unnecessarily, we select four observations only, which are thus described:—

A. "Near London" the meteor appeared in size about one quarter of the moon's diameter, of a vivid whitish-blue colour, leaving a train of sparks behind it as it moved onward. It was first visible about south, and traversed rapidly to the west, over an arc of some twenty degrees.

B. At Brighton "its height was about thirty-five degrees above the horizon," and it passed from south to south-west in a direction parallel to the horizon. Its diameter appeared about four or five times that of Jupiter.

C. From a site in N. lat. 50° 57' and W. long. 1° 24', not far from Southampton, the meteor was first seen S.S.E., and thirty degrees above the horizon. It rapidly traversed to S.S.W.

D. At Leicester, nearly two degrees, or 120 miles, north, and 40 miles west, of Brighton, the meteor first appeared nearly due south, about ten degrees above the horizon, and travelling west. It shone very brightly, though daylight still lingered in the sky, and seemed considerably larger than Venus.

All these observations correspond so exactly in time (about 6.40 p.m.), as well as in other circumstances, that the identity of the meteor cannot be questioned.

We have thus, as data for calculating the facts: 1. That at Brighton the meteor was seen at an altitude of thirty-five degrees, and, at the commencement of its course, was a little to the west of south. 2. That at Southampton, nearly eighty miles west of Brighton, the meteor appeared first in S.S.E., and about thirty degrees altitude. 3. That at Leicester, 120 miles north of Brighton, and forty west, the meteor appeared due south, and only ten degrees above the horizon.

Making allowance for the circumstance that, owing to the curvature of the earth, the horizon of Leicester is inclined nearly two degrees to that of Brighton, the above observations show that, by receding 120 miles to the north, the meteor sunk from thirty-five degrees to twelve degrees above the horizon. Upon computing the bases indicated by these angles, it appears that the meteor was perpendicular over a spot about fifty miles south of Brighton, and therefore 270 miles from Leicester. Its real height above the earth's surface may similarly be reckoned at thirty-five miles.

Both the perpendicular and the horizontal angles given in the Southampton observation furnish results very closely approximating to the same figures.

The motion in all cases was towards the west, a direction which would be apparently impressed upon anybody unconnected with our planet by the earth's rotation on its axis. As the meteor, however, described a large arc on the horizon in a few seconds (not more it is stated than four or five), it must have had a rapid motion of its own. An observer in London measured this arc at twenty degrees, which, at the presumed distance of the meteor, signifies a range of nearly forty miles.

The size of the meteor is very variously stated. One observer thinks it was one quarter of the Moon's diameter, or about seven minutes of a degree; another believed it to be four or five times the diameter of Jupiter; and another calls it "much larger" than Venus. Assuming that its visible diameter from London was four minutes, the real diameter of the body would be about the eighth of a mile.

The annexed diagram gives the position of the observers respectively at London, Brighton, Southampton, and Leicester. S is the presumed spot where the meteor when first seen was perpendicular, being over the sea, about ten miles north of Fécamp.

A NEW regulation is about to be adopted in the baggage warehouse of the Southampton Docks, the appointment of a receiver of duties having been resolved on by the General Board of Customs; and to this officer passengers from foreign parts will be enabled to pay the amount of Customs' duties to which any of their baggage may be liable.

THE various French railway companies intend, it is said, to introduce changes which will give much additional comfort in first-class carriages. Special carriages are to be constructed, composed of saloon, bedroom, and ante-room, which may be engaged at a special tariff.

NOTICE to MARINERS.
(No. 158.)
BISHOP ROCK LIGHTHOUSE,
SCILLY ISLANDS.
Trinity House, London,
September, 1893.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
That, pursuant to the intention expressed in the Advertisement from
this House, dated 15th December last, a FIXED Bright Dioptric Light,
of the First Order, was exhibited on the evening of the 1st instant
from the Lighthouse on the Bishop Rock, and will henceforth be
continued every Evening from sunset to sunrise.
The light burns at an elevation of 110 feet above the mean level
of high water, and illuminates the entire circle, and will be visible
in clear weather at a distance of about fourteen miles.
By Order,
P. H. BERTON,
Secretary.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, Brompton.
— Relying on INCREASED AID from the Public, the Com-
mittee have determined to REOPEN ALL the WARDS on the 1st
of November for the Winter Months.
A large number of Out-Patients are daily seen by the Physicians.
PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY,
Brixton-hill and Aldgate. By Voluntary Contributions.
Patrons—Her Majesty and the Royal Family.
Subscriptions are earnestly solicited for this Charity. It affords a
Home, Clothing, Maintenance, and Education to Orphans and other
Destitute Children of parents once in prosperity.
The next Election is in February, 1894. New Candidates should be
immediately nominated. Subscriptions to the general or special
funds will be gratefully received by the Committee: Messrs. Spooner
and Co., 27, Gracechurch-street; or by E. F. LEECH, Sec.,
Office, 2, Wallbrook, E.C.

TO INVALIDS.—A MEDICAL MAN,
married, recently retired from practice, residing nine miles
from London and one mile and a half from a railway station, wishes
to receive into his house an Invalid, Nervous, or Imbecile PATIENT,
requiring constant medical care, combined with the treatment and
comforts of home. His house is replete with accommodation, stand-
ing in a park and grounds of more than 100 acres, with a small farm
attached. The situation is beautiful and picturesque. Horses and
carriage kept.—Address, M.D., care of Mr. Stevens, Stationer, No. 42,
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MADEIRA.—The Rev. A. J. D. DORSEY
RECEIVES PUPILS IN DELICATE HEALTH, whose parents
desire change of climate, combined with regular education and residence
in an English family.—Reference, Dr. Chambers, 1, Hill-street
Berkeley-square.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A Married Clergy-
man, M.A. of Cambridge, of considerable experience in tuition
has lately taken a large Country House and extensive grounds
situated between Derby and Matlock. He receives TWELVE
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the parents of former pupils. Terms, 108 Guinea per annum, or
12 Guinea per Month.—Address Rev. M. DUFFIELD, Derbyshire.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—An
ENGINEER in the North of England has a VACANCY for a
PUPIL. The Advertiser has extensive Water-works, Gas works, and
other works under his direction, to which the Pupil would have
constant access. Premium, 150 Guinea.—Address, "Engineer," office
of the "Builder," 2, York-street, Covent-garden.

PARIS.—TO LET, at Villa Victoria, 7, Avenue
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NISHED, replete with every English comfort, situated in a garden.
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the Avenue l'Impératrice. For further particulars apply to Monsieur
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Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

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only reliable preparation for a rapid production of Whiskers
and Moustaches, is also an infallible Remedy for Baldness, and per-
manently restores grey hair to its original Colour. Sold at 2s. 9d. and
5s. 6d. by all Chemists and Perfumers; and at 38a, Lamb's Conduit-st.

JAMES LEWIS'S CAPE JASMIN, distilled
from the Flowers, is the most aristocratic perfume of the day.
Price 2s. 6d.—65, Oxford-street, W., and Crystal Palace.

HAIR DYE.—248, High Holborn (opposite
Day and Martin's).—ALEX. ROSS' Liquid Dye produces perfect
light or dark colour with little trouble. 2s. 6d. Sent free same day
as ordered, in blank wrappers, for fifty-four stamps.

HENDRIE'S PETROLINE COSMETIC
SOAP is prepared from the pure Barbadoes petroleum, the
sanitary properties of which in all skin affections have been long
established. The highest medical testimonials are given of the
beneficial use of the soap as an agreeable auxiliary to the toilet, it
being adapted to the most delicate and tender skins, whilst it is un-
rivalled as an effective detergent. None can be genuine without the
address of R. Hendrie, perfumer to Her Majesty, 12 and 13, Titchborne-
street.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—Mr
and Mrs. HART, 81, Newgate-street, Strand, W.C., are
giving the highest prices for every kind of Ladies' and Gentlemen's
WEARING APPAREL, satin and velvet dresses, regimentals, uni-
forms, India shawls, point lace, trinkets, books, furniture, miscel-
laneous property, &c. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on, any time or
distance. Address as above. Parcels from the country the utmost
value remitted in cash. Established 1891.

WANTED to PURCHASE, LADIES and
GENTLEMEN'S LEFT-OFF WEARING APPAREL; also,
Naval and Military Uniforms. Parcels from Town or Country punc-
tually attended to, and Post-office orders sent the same day. Ladies
and Gentlemen waited on at any time by addressing to Mr. or Mrs.
HART, Regimental Warehouse, 24, Shaftesbury-terrace, Finsbury, S.W.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for
AUSTRALIA, in good or inferior condition.—Mr. and Mrs
JOHN ISAACS, 319 and 320, Strand, (opposite Somerset House), con-
tinue to give the highest price in Cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and
Children's Clothes, Regimentals, Underclothing, Boots, Books, Jewel-
lery, and all Miscellaneous Property. Letters for any day or distance
punctually attended to. Parcels sent from the country, either large
or small, the utmost value returned by Post-office order the same day.
Reference, London and Westminster Bank. Established 35 years.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uni-
forms, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given
Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G.
HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W., or parcels being sent, the
utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1850.

SELLING OFF.—MODERATOR LAMPS,
Gas Chandeliers, Table Glass at mere nominal prices; for a
short time only, owing to dissolution of partnership. Early visits
will ensure the greatest bargains.—T. R. GRIMES and CO., 33,
New Bond-street, three doors from Oxford-street.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A PIANOFORTE,
the property of a Lady leaving London—a brilliant-toned
cottage, by an eminent maker, in splendid walnut case, 65, metallic
plate, and every improvement—to be disposed of to an immediate
purchaser for the low sum of twenty guineas. May be seen at
Belgrave House, 12, Sloane-street, Belgrave-square.

CABINET FURNITURE, CARPETS, and
BEDDING.—An Illustrated Book of Estimates and Furniture
Catalogue, containing 180 Designs and Prices of Fashionable and
Superior Upholstery Furniture, &c., gratis on application. Persons
furnishing, who study economy, combined with elegance and dura-
bility, should apply for this.—LEWIN CRAWFOUR and CO., Cabinet
Manufacturers, 7, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge (seven doors west
of Sloane-street). N.B. Country orders carriage free.

FURNITURE for a DRAWING-ROOM
(fine walnut), of chaste and elegant design, in rich silk,
warranted manufacture, and equal to new, the property of a Gentleman
changing his residence. A great Bargain. Price for the whole suite
forty-six guineas, nearly half the original cost. Consisting of a
beautifully-designed chiffonier, with richly-carved back and doors,
and marble top; superior centre-table, on handsome pillar and claws;
an occasional and fancy table to match; six solid carved cabriole
chairs; luxurious spring-stuffed settee, easy and Victoria chairs, en
suite, with extra loose covers; three Gaiter-walnut chairs, an inlaid
what-not, and a large size brilliant plate chimney-glass. Also, a
fine-toned of walnut Piano, by a good maker, twenty guineas, and
a complete Dining-room Set, including a remarkably fine telescope
table, with patent screw, thirty-five guineas.—May be seen at
LEWIN CRAWFOUR and CO.'s, Upholsters, 7, Queen's-buildings,
Knightsbridge (seven doors west of Sloane-street).

OAK DINING-ROOM SUITE, very superior,
the property of a Gentleman leaving England, to be Disposed of,
a bargain. Price only 57 guineas, nearly half the original cost.
Comprises 12 fine solid chairs in rich velvet; a pair of spring-stuffed
easy-chairs to match; large telescope dining tables, fitted with patent
screw movement; a handsome sideboard and dinner carriage. May
be seen at BELGRAVE HOUSE, 12, Sloane-street, Belgrave-square.

NOVELTY in WINDOW CURTAINS.
The CIRCASSIAN CLOTH CURTAIN, with rich border, 35s.
The most effective and cheapest article ever yet offered. To be seen
in a variety of colourings at BELGRAVE HOUSE, 12, Sloane-street,
Belgrave-square.—N.B. Patterns forwarded.

MAGNIFICENT BRUSSELS CARPETS,
2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.
J. MAPLE and CO., 145, 146, Tottenham-court-road.

J. MAPLE and CO.'S NEW ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE, containing the prices of every article required
for completely furnishing a house of any class, post-free. It is
the largest and most convenient furnishing establishment in the
world.
J. MAPLE and CO., 145, 146, Tottenham-court-road.

BEDSTEADS in Wood, Iron, and Brass, fitted
with Furniture and Bedding complete. The largest assortment
in the world.
J. MAPLE and CO., 145, 146, Tottenham-court-road.

CITY v. WEST.—Note the Difference.
P. and S. BEYFUSS'S FURNITURE, PLATE-GLASS, and
BEDDING WAREHOUSES, Nos. 9, 10, and 11, Finsbury-terrace,
City-road, from their extensive wholesale and export trade, are
enabled to give retail purchasers an immense advantage in prices, and
offer their unrivalled Drawing room Suites—rosewood or walnut—
for 45s.; also their 45 right-gilt British Plate Chimney-glass, size 5
feet by 4 feet. Goods warranted, and exchanged if not approved.
Illustrated Books of Prices, and Estimates, sent post-free. N.B. Goods
delivered free within 100 miles of London.

SAFETY for STREET DOORS.—CHUBB'S
PATENT LATCHES, with small and neat keys, at moderate
prices. Fireproof Safes of all sizes, and Chubb's Detector Locks
for every purpose.—CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—The Largest and best
Stock in London of French and English designs, commencing
at 12 yards, for 6d., is at CROSS'S, 70, Great Portland-street, Oxford-
street. House Painting and Decorating in every style. Estimates free.

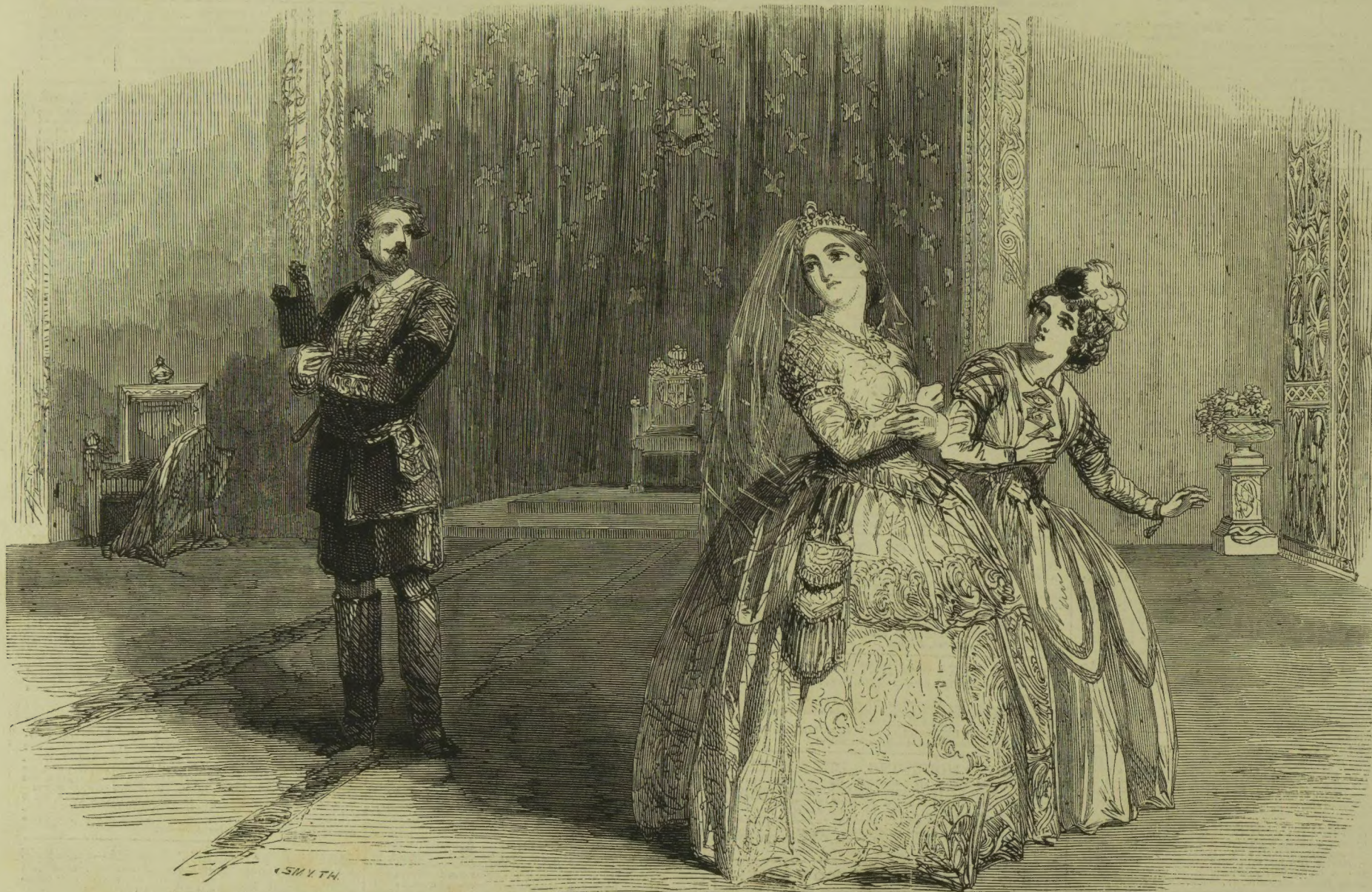
DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS.—They
can be thoroughly cleansed from all impurities, and the
colours revived, by pure scouring. Price 3d. and 4d. per yard.
Turkey and extra heavy Carpets in proportion. Carpets and rugs
received from all parts of England by luggage rail, and price-lists
forwarded by post on application. Fetched and returned in town
in eight days, free of charge.—METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING
and DYEING COMPANY, 17, Wharf-road, City-road, N.

SOILED TURKEY CARPETS, no matter
how dirty. Cleaned as pure as when new by the patent pro-
cess of the METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING
COMPANY, 17, Wharf-road, City-road, N.

SOILED LACE, MUSLIN, and DAMASK
CURTAINS, Cleaned, Finished, or Dyed, in a very extra
superior manner. A single pair fetched and delivered free of charge.
METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 17,
Wharf-road, City-road, N.

SOILED CHINTZ FURNITURE Cleaned,
Stiffened, and Glazed equal to new. Dresses, Shawls, Mantles,
suits, and Bedding at very moderate prices. METRO-
POLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 17,
Wharf-road, City-road, N.

SOILED BLANKETS, Counterpanes, and
Dunlop Bed Furniture BLEACHED and SCOURED in a
purer manner than has hitherto been attained in London. METRO-
POLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY



SCENE FROM "THE ROSE OF CASTILE," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.—SEE PAGE 316.

THE QUEEN PASSING DUNBAR.

HER MAJESTY, in her progress on the 7th ult. from Leeds to Balmoral, had a meeting, happy as it was unexpected, with a large number of her subjects gathered from different parts of the country, and the heartiness of their spontaneous greeting must have been highly gratifying to her Majesty. The gentleman to whom we are indebted for the sketch of this incident has supplied us with the following details respecting the pleasing rencontre:—On the 7th of September a monster train of excursionists, under the guidance of Mr. Cook, of Leicester, were returning from their wanderings in the

land of the mountain and the flood, and nearing the ancient town of Dunbar—the German Ocean stretching far beyond, the coast, with its rugged outline, linked, as it were, with the distant Bass Rock by a string of hundreds of fishing-boats dotted over the surface—when the exclamation was suddenly heard, "The Queen is coming!" The train stopped, and instantly passenger after passenger mounted the roofs, and thence saluted the Royal company with a united shout of welcome. The next moment, as the Royal train stopped, hundreds of men, women, and children left their carriages, resolved to see the Queen; and their wish was gratified: there were no officials to interfere. All ranks joined in hearty cheer after cheer

for every member of the Royal family: the young Princess gained laurels by her quick apprehension of the wishes of the people. The carriage window was quickly let down, and the Queen and Prince Consort, having submitted, with their usual gracious bearing, to addresses from officials with due formality and etiquette, turned with smiling faces to the multitude who thought only of expressing their loyalty to the utmost. After five minutes spent in this familiar manner the excursionists withdrew, greatly delighted at this unexpected meeting with their Queen; and her Majesty, equally pleased, no doubt, with such an impromptu outburst of genuine loyalty, proceeded towards her Highland home.



HER MAJESTY, EN ROUTE FOR SCOTLAND, AT DUNBAR STATION.